

Senators Assail CIA Nominee

Hearings Focus On Agency Role In Iran Affair

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON — Robert M. Gates, President Ronald Reagan's nominee to head the Central Intelligence Agency, came under sharp criticism from senators again Wednesday as his confirmation hearings became a forum for dissecting the CIA's role in keeping the Iran-contra affair secret.

In the second day of the hearing, Republicans on the Senate intelligence committee led the critical questioning of Mr. Gates, the CIA's acting director, about his role in the affair.

Mr. Gates was assailed for "an element of dissembling" in seeming to distance himself from "skippy" and "misleading" testimony by the former CIA director, William J. Casey, concerning the affair.

Mr. Gates had directed preparation of Mr. Casey's testimony, which was given Nov. 21 in a closed session of the committee.

A Democratic senator charged the nominee with trying to "pass the buck" instead of acting more directly when he had an inkling that funds from the Iran arms sales had been diverted to the Nicaraguan rebels, known as contras.

Senator Arlen Specter, Republican of Pennsylvania, accused Mr. Gates of "trying to distance yourself from that testimony," which the senator called "skippy, scanty, uninformative and really misleading," because Mr. Casey gave the committee little information about the Iran arms sale and subsequent diversion of funds to the rebels.

On Tuesday, Mr. Gates told the committee that the Central Intelligence Agency had actively avoided gathering information about how the rebels were raising money, in order to avoid violating Congress's ban on aid to the rebels.

"We tried to build in a buffer,"

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Robert M. Gates

Europeans Cutting Aid To Managua

By Peter Maass

International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — After several years of strong support for the Sandinista government in Nicaragua, West European countries are quietly reducing their political and economic backing because of growing restrictions on civil liberties in Nicaragua.

Bilateral aid programs are being cut back, as is support from the European Community as a whole. At recent meetings between EC and Central American countries there have been blunt suggestions that Nicaragua improve its rights record.

The evolution in West European policy coincides with pressure from the United States, which has urged its allies to stop supporting the leftist Sandinistas. However, European officials denied that U.S. lobbying has brought about the change.

They point out, for example, that the new skepticism toward the Nicaraguan government has not altered European opposition to the U.S.-backed rebels, known as contras.

"We have come closer to the

See EC, Page 6

U.S. Panel Bars Aid To Contras

Bill's Supporters Concede Reagan Veto Is Likely

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted narrowly Wednesday to halt U.S. aid to the Nicaraguan rebels, in the first major test of sentiment in the 100th Congress toward the contras.

The 11-9 vote went generally along party lines on the Democratic-controlled panel, sending the bill to the floor of the Senate.

Supporters conceded that the bill will be vetoed by President Ronald

The Pentagon is said to seek funds for a permanent barracks in Honduras. Page 3.

Reagan if it passes both the Senate and Democratic-controlled House of Representatives.

A two-thirds majority vote in each chamber would then be required to override the veto.

Last fall Congress narrowly approved Mr. Reagan's plan to provide \$100 million in aid to the contras, including \$70 million in military help. Of that total, \$60 million already has been freed to be spent, but \$40 million remains.

Opponents of the program want to try to block that money.

The \$40 million cannot be freed until Mr. Reagan sends Congress a report saying the aid is needed. The report also must focus on the human rights situation in Nicaragua and the progress in the contras' war.

While cutting off \$40 million in U.S. aid to the contras in the current fiscal year, the bill would provide a package of \$300 million worth of new aid to other Central American nations, including Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala and Costa Rica.

In more than three hours of debate that preceded the final vote, both supporters and opponents repeated a number of the arguments

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A leftist militiaman runs for cover Wednesday after firing a rocket grenade in West Beirut. The leftists were trying to dislodge Shiite Muslim militiamen from a crucial vantage point.

As Dollar Falls, U.S. Industry Comes Home

By Barnaby J. Feder

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Armed with new technology and eager to shorten supply lines, some U.S. manufacturers have started to bring overseas operations home or switch from Taiwan to domestic suppliers. The homeward move has been augmented by the fall of the dollar against foreign currencies, notably the Japanese yen.

The latest to join the trend is General Electric Co., which said last week that the Bloomington, Indiana, plant of its subsidiary, RCA Corp., would assemble color televisions that were formerly purchased

from Matsushita Electronics Corp. of Japan.

GE's decision came less than a week after Innovative Controls Inc. announced that it would shift production of outdoor light fixtures from Taiwan to Houston, its hometown. Innovative will shut down one of two Taiwanese plants, laying off 400 workers, while hiring 300 Texans to work in a new, more automated plant at home, according to Ray Flannery, the company's president.

He said the company hoped eventually to bring back the other Taiwan operation, which makes metal stampings.

Most of the companies bringing

operations back, like GE, are taking advantage of existing capacity and do not foresee substantial expansion. The back-to-America trend, experts say, is more likely to bolster industrial output, the corporate profits of domestic manufacturers and the service industries dependent on them than to create large numbers of blue-collar jobs.

Manufacturing experts said that although they lack reliable statistics, they doubt the returning companies and new foreign investments in the United States are creating enough jobs to offset those still being lost as other U.S. companies continue to move offshore. For instance, Zenith Electronics Corp. and Wham-O Inc., the maker of the Frisbee, recently announced plans to shift some of their domestic production to Mexico.

Nevertheless, the experts describe the homeward movement as a positive development that is likely to gather steam.

"I am involved in a number of projects at the moment, but these things take time," said Steven Walcott, head of McKinsey & Co.'s manufacturing consulting office in Cleveland.

Major shifts from labor-inten-

Syria Threatens To End Beirut Battles by Force

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — Street battles for control of Moslem West Beirut raged Wednesday for a third day, trapping a Syrian-led cease-fire force and drawing Syrian threats to send in more troops to halt the bloodshed.

The battles between the Shiite Moslem militia Amal and a leftist alliance of Druze Moslems and Communists have killed more than 50 people and injured more than 200 and kept United Nations convoys from reaching the Burj al-Brajneh refugee camp.

Amal sources said the militia had ended its blockades of the Burj al-Brajneh and Chitila camps on Beirut's southern outskirts, and of the Rashidiyah camp in southern Lebanon, on orders from the Amal leader, Nabih Berri, who is in Damascus.

"Some Palestinian refugees left Burj al-Brajneh after the siege was lifted to buy some goods," one source said.

Asked if the blockades were only partially lifted, he said, "The orders did not specify a time limit for the refugees to leave or enter the camp so it is a complete lift."

Reporters and photographers were unable to go to the Beirut camps because of the fierce street battles.

Witnesses in the southern port of Tyre city said that Amal militiamen had lifted the siege of Rashidiyah and that scores of refugees had left it, entering the town.

In Beirut, a joint force of Lebanese troops, Amal and leftist militiamen and Syrian soldiers was deployed with orders to "stop, deter or arrest every militiaman and even shoot to kill any militiaman who will not abide by the decision."

The force managed to bring a fragile peace to the west front Ain el-Tineh neighborhood but tank, mortar, grenade and machine-gun fire trapped the men, witnesses said.

Led by the chief of Syrian military intelligence in Lebanon, Brigadier Ghazi Knean, the cease-fire force appealed through bullhorns for gunmen to lay down their arms but the leftist militias responded with new attacks.

The leftist, the Druze Progressive Socialist Party militia and the Lebanese Communist Party, attacked Amal headquarters in Beirut and the Amal-controlled television station.

The Soviet Embassy, which is guarded by the Progressive Socialist Party, was hit by shells in the latest battles.

Brigadier Knean told the militia leaders that violence would no longer be tolerated.

"I will call in additional Syrian troops to enforce law and order if complete calm is not restored within 24 hours," the Sunni Moslem radio Voice of the Nation quoted him as telling the leaders of the rival militias.

"In view of the horror of what is happening, no mercy will be shown to lawbreakers," he said.

The militias were ordered to immediately pull their fighters off the streets, where battles with Soviet-made T-54 tanks, artillery, mortars, grenades and machine guns have devastated some neighborhoods.

Syria has an estimated 900 soldiers in Moslem-controlled West Beirut, deployed in July 1986 in an attempt to stop the fighting. Most remain in their barracks during heavy fighting.

The latest conflict was the worst since the Syrian troops were deployed. The fighting started Monday, between Amal militiamen and members of the pro-Moscow Lebanese Communist Party, which opposed Amal's siege of the Palestinian camps and its control of West Beirut. (UPI, Reuters)

Russians in Afghanistan Mired in 'Their Vietnam'

By Bernard E. Trainor

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — With the Afghan war now in its seventh year, and with serious fighting having ebbed for the winter, neither side appears any closer to winning than they were when Soviet troops intervened in December 1979, military experts say.

The situation is difficult to assess because few qualified, independent

observers are permitted in Afghanistan. But despite the uncertainty over details, patterns and trends suggest that the outcome will be in doubt for some time to come.

The war has been costly to the Soviet Union, which reportedly has suffered 30,000 casualties, and analysts say the Russians would like to get out of "their Vietnam."

There is no easy way out, however, that does not imply a Soviet defeat, a repudiation of the Brezhnev doctrine or the abandonment of the Soviet-installed Afghan government under Major General Najibullah. The doctrine, formulated at the time of the Soviet military invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968, holds that the Soviet Union cannot allow a Communist regime on its borders to be overthrown.

"If the Americans were fighting the war," an expert on the Soviet Union said, "they would be losing."

He said American frustration with the inconclusiveness of the war would have created domestic pressures to abandon the effort, something that is not the case in the Soviet Union.

So, despite the assessment of the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, that the Afghan war is a "bleeding wound," and the recent offer of a cease-fire and a phased Soviet withdrawal, it is not likely

India Awaits 'Super' Showpiece of Leap Forward in Computers

By Gary Yerkey
Special to the Herald Tribune

NEW DELHI — At his residence here, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has installed the latest IBM computer gear. Whenever he travels, he takes his IBM PC along.

Last year, Mr. Gandhi, a former airline pilot, ordered all of his cabinet ministers to become "computer proficient" — a revolutionary decree in a country famous for its bales of bureaucratic paperwork held together with pink string.

Now he has persuaded those same ministers to spend \$1.25 billion in government funds to computerize the nation's railroads, ministries, banks and airlines by 1990.

India, a nation in which 37 percent of the population lives below the poverty line, is being dragged into the computer age.

Later this year, India's Department of Science and Technology is expected to take delivery of what will become the showpiece of the country's current computer boom: a multimillion-dollar "supercomputer" designed and built in the United States.

Government sources say India is leaning

toward selecting the Cray-XMP, manufactured by Cray Research Inc.

"The arrival of the supercomputer," said India Today, the country's leading news-magazine, this week, "will herald a quantum leap by India into the electronics age."

The Indians say they want to use the machine, which can do in two hours what it takes an ordinary mainframe computer 1,000 hours to accomplish, for weather research.

However, some U.S. officials say they fear that India will be tempted to share the computer's closely guarded and highly sophisticated technology with the Soviet Union — or to use the machine for military purposes, including building a nuclear bomb.

Several weeks ago, U.S. State Department negotiators reached a provisional agreement with the Indian government on the sale of the supercomputer.

Details of the safeguards agreement, the first such pact with a developing country, remain secret. But U.S. sources in New Delhi said that "all U.S. concerns have been met."

The document, which could set a precedent for agreements with other Third World nations, is being studied by several U.S. agencies in Washington, including the National Security Council and the departments of Defense and Commerce.

Allen W. Wallis, the U.S. undersecretary of state for economic affairs, said recently that he expected a Reagan administration decision this month. "It looks favorable toward the export," he said.

Until now, the United States has permitted shipments of supercomputers only to other friendly, industrialized countries.

Last month, Foreign Secretary A.P. Venkateswar said that "responsible people" in Washington had told him that "the horizons seemed bright" for the sale. Any hesitation by the United States to deliver the computer, he said, was "not easily understandable to us."

The supercomputer technology, he added, would be used only for "our own development and not for passing on to others." The Indian government first expressed interest in buying a supercomputer from

the United States in the mid-1970s. But it was not until 1986 that President Ronald Reagan assured Mr. Gandhi that the sale would go ahead provided satisfactory safeguards could be worked out.

However, the plan for the sale came under strong criticism from the Pentagon, where officials were said to have feared that India had other intentions.

According to some reports, Mr. Gandhi has grown increasingly impatient with the delay in approval of the sale. However, a Foreign Ministry spokesman, G. Parthasarthy, denied this. "We're 5,000 years old," he said. "We can wait."

Industry observers said that the Indian government had no alternative but to wait. Supercomputers are manufactured in only two countries. They are produced in the United States by Cray Research and by Control Data Corp., and in Japan by NEC Corp.

However, the observers said, the Japanese do not possess the software needed for India's weather research project, which will focus on forecasting monsoons.

"It could take two or three years to develop that software," according to a New Delhi-based U.S. official who asked not to be identified. "The Indians don't want to wait that long."

U.S. officials in New Delhi said the supercomputer would be only one of thousands of American computers sold to India over the next few years.

The Indian government plans to have 200,000 desktop computers installed and operating in the country by 1990, compared with about 6,000 today. India's small domestic computer industry cannot supply such a demand, industry analysts said.

After the signing in 1984 of a trade pact which eased some U.S. restrictions on sales of high technology goods, computer exports to India nearly doubled — from \$17 million that year to \$28 million in 1985. A substantial increase in sales is expected in 1986, according to U.S. officials.

"We're hopeful," said a U.S. official in New Delhi. "High-technology equipment is absolutely critical for India's modernization program."

WORLD BRIEFS

Iraq Announces Halt in Air Raids

BAGHDAD (AP) — Iraq announced Wednesday that it would observe a two-week halt in its bombing of Iranian cities and towns. It said the decision would come into effect beginning at noon Thursday.

A military spokesman said earlier that Iraqi warplanes had launched raids Wednesday on six Iranian towns, including Tabriz, Duzdul and Shiraz. He said all planes had returned safely. Tehran acknowledged attacks Wednesday on three of its cities — Tabriz, Duzdul and Aliabad. The deputy commander of Iran's Revolutionary Guards, Ali Reza Afshar, said Tuesday that all Iranian towns would be equipped with ground-to-air missiles to counter Iraqi air raids.

Tamil Bomb Kills Up to 61 in Error

JAFFNA, Sri Lanka (Reuters) — Up to 50 civilians and 11 Tamil guerrillas were killed when a bomb that was to have been used in an attack on an army camp exploded prematurely in a village on the Jaffna peninsula, according to rebels and residents.

Military officials estimated that the bomb weighed at least 330 pounds (150 kilograms). It damaged concrete houses within a 110-yard (100-meter) radius when it exploded Saturday at Kaithady.

Five bodies of guerrillas belonging to the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, Sri Lanka's largest guerrilla organization, were recovered. It was the highest known death toll that the Liberation Tigers had ever suffered in a single incident. Three of the group's senior officers were among those killed.

Changes Proposed in EC Financing

STRASBOURG, France (AP) — Jacques Delors, the president of the European Community Commission, on Wednesday proposed radical changes in EC financing that he said would end his personal financial crisis.

In a speech to the European Parliament, Mr. Delors said that the EC "needs financial security now." The community's budget for the current year, proposed at 36.3 billion European currency units (\$41 billion), is expected to fall short of actual requirements by nearly 6 billion ECU.

Mr. Delors said that the EC's richer northern nations must assume a bigger share of the cost. His proposals include a new tax on government spending on public works projects as well as private investment and national trade surpluses, an unspecified new levy on imports of coal and steel into the EC, a tax on profits from private financial transactions, and a reduction to 1 percent from 1.4 percent of the EC's share of national value-added tax collections that currently provide two-thirds of the EC's revenues.

U.S. Governors Draft Welfare Plan

WASHINGTON (NYT) — President Ronald Reagan's plan for welfare reform is inadequate, the chairman of the National Governors' Association has charged, and the nation should look instead to a plan being formulated by the governors that would immediately require a large portion of those on the welfare rolls to go to work.

The governors' approach was outlined here Tuesday by Governor Bill Clinton, Democrat of Arkansas. He said there was much to be commended in the Reagan plan, which calls for the states to test various approaches to reform, but there was little relationship between it and what the chief state executives were expected to endorse at a meeting here next week.

The governors' draft proposal would raise the costs of caring for the poor, which are shared by the federal and state governments, by an estimated \$2 billion a year. It calls for providing day-care, transportation and job training for welfare recipients and for raising income payments.

Fraud Charged in LaRouche Funding

WASHINGTON (WP) — A grand jury in Loudoun County, Virginia, has indicted 16 persons and five groups affiliated with the political extremist Lyndon H. LaRouche Jr. in what prosecutors described as an illegal operation that cheated thousands of people out of as much as \$30 million through fraudulent fund-raising.

The authorities in Virginia and Maryland arrested 13 of the LaRouche followers on Tuesday after the indictment was delivered. They said 12 had been charged with fraud in the sale of securities, selling unregistered securities and selling securities as registered agents, while the 13th was charged only with securities fraud.

According to court documents and law enforcement sources, LaRouche organizations solicited the loans by telephone, promising high interest rates. The solicitation was illegal, officials said, because the groups and securities were not registered with the Virginia Corporation Commission and the promises of repayment were made in bad faith.

For the Record

The trial of an American in East Berlin who was accused of violating border laws by protesting along the Berlin Wall was adjourned Wednesday, with a verdict expected Thursday. John Runnings, 69, of Seattle was arrested Nov. 18 after he scaled the wall with a ladder. (AP)

At least 17 passengers were injured when a Swiss train crashed into a barrier at the central Geneva station on Wednesday. (Reuters)

James H. Webb, a best-selling author and assistant U.S. secretary of defense for reserve affairs, has been nominated by President Ronald Reagan to succeed John F. Lehman Jr. as secretary of the navy. Mr. Webb wrote "Fields of Fire," about combat in Vietnam, among other books. (AP)

A U.S. immigration judge in Los Angeles, saying that eight aliens could not be held solely on the basis of a purported affiliation with a radical Arab group, ordered them freed until a hearing on April 28. Seven of them were arrested Jan. 26. They have been in federal detention. (NYT)

2 Were Killed, 200 Hurt In Kazakhstan Rioting

ALMA-ATA, U.S.S.R. — The prime minister of the Soviet republic of Kazakhstan revised on Wednesday accounts of riots in Alma-Ata in December, saying two persons were killed and about 200 were injured.

Nursultan A. Nazarbayev, giving the fullest account so far of the disorder, said that up to 3,000 students and other people took part in the nationalist demonstrations in the Kazakh capital. The previous official figure, given by Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir F. Petrovsky, was no more than several hundred participants. Earlier reports had mentioned casualties without providing figures.

Mr. Nazarbayev said that about 100 people were detained, three have been sentenced to prison or labor camps, and 28 others are still under investigation. The Kazakh official made his comments to 12 Moscow-based correspondents, the first foreign reporters allowed into Alma-Ata since the riots occurred Dec. 17-18.

Previous official press reports played up the role of "hooligans and parasites" but Mr. Nazarbayev said the students had voiced legitimate grievances, including problems with food and housing in Alma-Ata.

"One volunteer police worker died; one student died," he said, adding that about 200 people needed medical aid.

Mr. Nazarbayev said a maximum of 3,000 people had gathered on Brezhnev Square, the main square in Alma-Ata, one day after an ethnic Russian, Gennadiy Kolbin, replaced Dinnukhamed A. Kunayev, a Kazakh, as the Communist Party leader in the central Asian republic.

"They did not say they were against Kolbin and they did not say, 'We are for Kunayev,'" Mr. Nazarbayev said. But the students were mainly Kazakhs and emphasized they were unhappy with the choice of a Russian who had no ties to Kazakhstan, he added.

Mr. Nazarbayev linked the disorder to what he called the stagnation and corruption of Mr. Kunayev's 22 years in office. He said that Mr. Kolbin was among party and state officials who personally addressed the demonstrators on the square, where the students were told that non-Kazakhs had been leaders of the republic in the past.

Mr. Nazarbayev said that the police had suppressed the riots without the aid of Interior Ministry troops or other forces.

Moscow Still Appears To Hold Jewish Dissident

United Press International

MOSCOW — Josef Z. Begun, the Jewish dissident, apparently remained in prison on Wednesday, and his son vowed to begin a hunger strike if authorities forced him and two other protesters to serve jail terms for demonstrating for his release.

Boris Begun, 22, Feodor Finkel, 28, and Mark Kurkov failed to report to the police station to begin 15-day terms for their involvement in public demonstrations last week held on behalf of the elder Begun.

"It seems they don't want to arrest me," Mr. Begun said, when the day passed without his being arrested. "If they come later, I will begin a fast for the duration of the time I am in prison."

Josef Begun's wife, Inna, said that there was no word on the status of her husband. She said she had telephoned officials from the Ministry of the Interior's department of prisons, as she was instructed, but that they "were out."

A Foreign Ministry official said Tuesday that the dissident psychiatrist, Dr. Anatoli Koryagin, had also been pardoned. His wife Galina, however, told a human rights group in Amsterdam that as of late Tuesday night she had not received any official word.

The official said that Dr. Koryagin would be freed once the paper work on his case was completed.

Dr. Koryagin, 48, a nominee for the 1987 Nobel Peace Prize, was sentenced to seven years in a labor camp and five years in exile in 1981 for criticizing Soviet psychiatric practices. His wife has been told that his release is conditional on the signing of papers agreeing to emigrate.

Soviet Pardon Reported

A Soviet official attending the UN commission on human rights meeting in Geneva told the World Jewish Congress office on Wednesday that the Soviet president, Andrei A. Gromyko, has signed an unconditional pardon releasing Mr. Begun from prison, Daniel Lack, the Geneva representative of the World Jewish Congress, said.

He said he was sought out by a Soviet official, Samuel Ziv, and told that Mr. Gromyko had signed the pardon Tuesday night.

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Muzeyyen Agca and her son, Adnan, arriving in Rome.

Agca's Mother May Visit Pope

United Press International

ROME — Pope John Paul II is willing to meet with the mother of the Turk who tried to assassinate him in 1981, the chief Vatican spokesman said Wednesday.

Vatican officials were awaiting a request for an audience from Muzeyyen Agca, 50, the mother of Mehmet Ali Agca, who is serving a life sentence for seriously wounding John Paul in 1981. The woman, accompanied by another son, Adnan, 25, and her brother, Celan

Aziz, flew to Rome on Tuesday. She said she wanted to meet with the pope to ask him to forgive her son.

"Vatican willingness is total but no request for an audience has been received yet," said the Vatican spokesman, Joaquin Navarro. It was not clear why Mrs. Agca wanted the pope to forgive her son since John Paul has already done so on two occasions. He forgave Agca shortly after the attack from his hospital bed, and again in a 1983 visit to Agca's cell.

Listen to your mother.



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سكزامن الامم

Angola's Appeals to U.S. To Establish Ties Become A Well-Worn Refrain

By Allister Sparks
Washington Post Service

LUANDA, Angola — The Angolan minister spread his arms in the gesture of an embrace. "We are ready to dance," he said. "Our young people like American rhythm and we would like to see our countries getting together more."

"But," he added, "it takes two to dance. If it were our decision alone, then it has already been taken."

That appeal by Foreign Trade Minister Ismael Martins has become a refrain in Angola, a critical piece on the chessboard of southern Africa's geopolitics.

One year after the Reagan administration decided to give weapons to Jonas Savimbi's rebel movement, the National Union for the Total Liberation of Angola (UNITA), members of the government that Mr. Savimbi is trying to overthrow say they are still eager to be on good terms with the United States.

The United States is alone among the major Western powers in refusing to recognize the Marxist-Leninist but seemingly pragmatic government that seized power in 1975 after the collapse of Portuguese colonialism.

The rebuff and the aid, including anti-aircraft and anti-tank missiles, to Mr. Savimbi's anti-government forces are intended to show U.S. resolve against the presence of 30,000 Cuban troops and 2,000 Soviet, Bulgarian and East German military advisers who are helping to bolster the government of President José Eduardo dos Santos.

The United States also has made the departure of the Cubans a condition for carrying out a UN Security Council resolution for the independence of South-West Africa, or Namibia, a former German colony on Angola's southern border that is controlled by South Africa.

The U.S. hostility clearly has dismayed the Angolans. However, Angola preserves a prime site on a ridge overlooking Luanda for the United States to build an embassy next to those of France and West Germany.

Luanda keeps sending out signals of receptiveness. Last week Deputy Foreign Minister Venancio de Moura told visiting foreign reporters that Angola was willing to resume negotiations on its proposed formula for removing the Cubans if the United States would stop its aid to UNITA.

Angola says the Cubans are essential to guarantee the country's security against repeated incursions by South African forces based in Namibia and by the UN-

ITA guerrillas whom South Africa supports.

In an attempt to seek a compromise with Washington in 1984, Mr. dos Santos offered to withdraw 15,000 Cubans based in southern Angola in phases over two years. The remaining Cubans would have stayed in the north to guard the capital and the oil-rich northern enclave of Cabinda and would have been withdrawn later under a separate bilateral agreement between Luanda and Havana.

This offer, which both South Africa and the United States rejected, was the one Mr. de Moura said could be reconsidered now.

"We can negotiate on this," he said. "It can be changed in the light of new circumstances in which UNITA is weaker than it was in 1984. But first the United States must stop its aid to UNITA and it must remove all preconditions."

Western diplomats based in Luanda seem uniformly critical of the Reagan administration's unwillingness to respond to Luanda's overtures and its decision in February 1986 to send \$15 million in sophisticated military aid to Mr. Savimbi. They say this approach is counterproductive, forcing Angola into a greater dependence on its Soviet and Cuban protectors than its leaders want.

"Washington would achieve what it wants much quicker if it would open an embassy here," remarked a Western diplomat with long experience in Angola.

A newly published report by the Economist Intelligence Unit, a risk-analysis organization based in London, supports this assessment. "United States support for UNITA is likely to backfire, encouraging yet closer security ties between Angola and its Cuban and Soviet allies," the report says.

Mr. de Moura added a firsthand endorsement. "The Americans blame us for having the Cubans here, but they and the South Africans are responsible," he said. "If my door is broken down, I have to reinforce it."

The Angolan attitude toward the American hostility seems more belligerent than anger. American companies are heavily involved in Angola's oil industry, which provides 90 percent of the government's revenue, making it the United States' second biggest trading partner in Africa, after Nigeria. Angolan officials appear genuinely not to understand why a country with which they have good economic relations should be actively supporting a rebellion against it.



Honduran soldiers guarding a dirt airstrip at a military base in the port of San Lorenzo as troops from the U.S. Army's 518th Engineering Battalion work on improving the runway.

U.S. Seeks Funds for Honduran Base

Senator Calls Request a 'Tangible' Sign of Permanent Role

By Julia Preston
Washington Post Service

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras — The Pentagon has requested \$10 million to build cement-block barracks for U.S. troops at an air base in Honduras, Senator James R. Sasser said. He called the request the "first tangible admission" that the U.S. military presence in the country was not temporary but permanent.

Mr. Sasser, Democrat of Tennessee and chairman of the military construction subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee, said here over the weekend that the Defense Department had asked for the funds over a three-year period. He said the money would be used to house 900 servicemen at Palmerola, the headquarters of a

1,100-troop contingent known as Joint Task Force Bravo.

The request appeared to contradict assertions by the Reagan administration that it seeks no fixed bases in Honduras, Mr. Sasser said.

He also asserted that the Pentagon had already put up facilities for long-term use in Honduras by drawing on operating funds instead of the appropriate construction budgets for permanent installations.

The senator traveled to the Palmerola base, about 50 miles (80 kilometers) from Tegucigalpa, on Saturday during a two-day inspection tour of U.S. military exercise sites in Honduras.

Mr. Sasser said the planned barracks would be partially concrete and designed to last at least 15 years. U.S. soldiers who rotate through Palmerola, on tours of two to six months, now live in metal-roofed wooden cabins. The funds requested by the Pentagon also would be used to set up an 80-bed hospital at Palmerola, he said.

Mr. Sasser said he would hold hearings in Washington on March 25 on the Pentagon request.

Lieutenant Colonel Richard Rinaldo, a spokesman for the U.S. Southern Command, said the Pentagon was trying to improve "morale and living conditions" by building new "low-maintenance facilities" at Palmerola that were designed to meet congressional restrictions on permanent construction.

Colonel Rinaldo said the possi-

bility of scaling down operations at the Palmerola outpost was being reviewed but added that, for the moment, the facility was there "indefinitely."

Military observers said the Pentagon had avoided concentrating too many troops in Honduras despite what they called a buildup of Soviet-equipped forces in Nicaragua. A U.S. spokesman said there were currently 3,700 U.S. troops in Honduras, including 750 paratroopers from the 82d Airborne Division who were in the country on maneuvers.

Instead, the observers said, through four years of constant small maneuvers the Americans have created the minimum infrastructure to support a swift U.S. mobilization through Honduras into Nicaragua. Many of the small maneuvers involved only U.S. Army engineers who rolled black-top on a country road or tamped down a pebbled airstrip.

Mr. Sasser recalled that when Congress approved \$13 million in 1985 to redo the tarmac at Palmerola, a Honduran military jet-fighter strip, his committee was assured that the work was only a contingency for landing F-15 fighter-bombers.

He said he had been promised that the strip would not be used for heavy cargo craft such as the C-5. But the ribbon-cutting ceremony for the new field was marked with an inaugural landing of a C-5, Mr. Sasser said. The planes have been coming and going since.

U.S. Industry Is Said to Back Modified Textile Imports Bill

By Stuart Auerbach
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — American textile and clothing makers have agreed to a greatly modified import quota bill this year in an effort to win a veto-proof congressional majority, according to Senator Strom Thurmond, Republican of South Carolina.

He said Tuesday that he and other members of Congress from textile-producing states planned to introduce the bill on Thursday.

The new bill, still in draft form, "differs substantially" from the legislation that President Ronald Reagan vetoed last year, Mr. Thurmond said. He will introduce the bill in the Senate along with the chairman of the Commerce Committee, Ernest F. Hollings, Democrat of South Carolina.

The new bill would set quotas on imports of textiles and clothing from all countries instead of setting them only for the major textile-producing nations of the Third World. That provision led to charges that last year's legislation was racist.

Representative Butler Derrick, Democrat of South Carolina, a member of the House Rules Committee, will introduce the same bill in the House. A majority of Rules Committee members are expected to be among the co-sponsors. This is likely to ensure that textile quotas will be included in any trade measure passed by the House.

"This bill is far more generous to our trading partners than the one that received 276 votes in the House last year," Mr. Derrick said in a letter to colleagues. "It represents significant concessions by the U.S. industry and its workers," he wrote, adding that it "still provides an effective remedy to the import problem."

Unlike last year's bill, the new

legislation would not mandate limits for any specific country, but instead allow the administration authority to allocate individual quotas within the overall amount. The quotas are based on last year's import levels, and will not, as last year's bill did, require rollbacks in foreign shipments.

In an effort to make the legislation conform to international trade rules, it allows compensation to foreign suppliers for lost sales.

But it sets as national policy a prime goal of the domestic textile and clothing industry: limiting import growth to the growth of the domestic market. The industry argues that imports have averaged an 8-percent yearly increase since

1973 while the market has grown an average of 1 percent a year.

In justifying the need for the legislation, industry officials pointed to a 17-percent increase in textile and clothing imports last year, amounting to a \$21-billion trade deficit.

■ U.S.-French Talks

Trade Minister Michel Noir of France left Paris for Washington on Wednesday for talks on trade issues ranging from agriculture to European state aid for the Airbus consortium. Reuters reported from Paris.

Mr. Noir will meet the U.S. trade representative, Clayton K. Yeutter, and Agriculture Secretary Richard E. Lyng.

Misuse of Insecticides Creating 'Monster Bugs'

United Press International

CHICAGO — The misuse of pesticides has inadvertently created "strains of monster bugs" that can no longer be chemically killed, scientists warn.

"There are now about 30 species that nothing can kill," said Robert Metcalf, a biology professor at the University of Illinois. Brian Croft, a professor of entomology at Oregon State University, said the problem threatens agriculture and health around the world and costs about \$2 billion annually. "We have definitely created a big problem for ourselves," he said.

Resistant strains result from the survival of pests that are able to develop enzymes that detoxify a pesticide or slow its penetration. Mr. Metcalf said: "The shortsighted and irresponsible" use of

pesticides was "producing strains of monster bugs."

The comments were made this week during a meeting here of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

The scientists suggest that the current method of controlling insects, which usually involves developing a new pesticide and then saturating the intended victim, actually results in making an insect immune.

Among the more significant examples:

● Malaria had been nearly eliminated from many parts of the world until the World Health Organization decided to eradicate it by using insecticides, Mr. Metcalf said. The organization spent 21 years and almost \$2 billion before giving up in 1976. All it had to show for its effort, he said, was a race of malaria-carrying mosquitoes virtually immune to insecticides.

● Cotton bollworms "weren't a big problem" until farmers decided to spray them, Mr. Metcalf said. "Most of them were fairly well regulated by their natural predators and when we started throwing pesticides all over the place, we killed our friends."

Mr. Metcalf and Mr. Croft contend these cases need not have happened and that prudent "integrated pest management" chemicals may prevent future occurrences. The technique involves the alternate use of various pesticides and the reintroduction of natural predators.

800 Named to Support Kemp

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Organizers have announced that more than 800 Republican officials, members of Congress, conservative activists, business leaders, sports figures and actors were on the national steering committee for the Jack Kemp for President Exploratory Committee.

Mr. Kemp, a Republican representative from New York, has said he would announce his candidacy April 6.

Edward J. Rollins, chairman of

the exploratory committee, said Tuesday it included 22 congressmen, 18 former state chairmen of Ronald Reagan's presidential campaigns and 139 state legislators.

Mr. Rollins said, "The 22 members of the Congress we're announcing today are really the cutting edge of the Reagan revolution."

John W. Buckley Jr., a spokesman for Mr. Kemp, said steering group members would help raise money, organize in their states and speak on Mr. Kemp's behalf.

REGAN: Hiring Trouble

(Continued from Page 1)

Washington attorney who was a regional director in the 1980 Reagan campaign and has close ties to Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d.

Last month, John Cogan, the second-ranking official at the California-based Hoover Institution, turned down an offer to head the White House Office of Policy Development. The post was subsequently filled by Gary L. Bauer, an assistant at the Department of Education.

Sources said that Mr. Regan had decided to hire Nancy J. Rasmie, a former White House official and Reagan loyalist who now works for a Washington political consulting firm headed by Edward J. Rollins, to replace Alfred H. Kingston, the assistant for cabinet affairs, when he leaves for a managerial post.

These sources said that Mr. Regan had not decided on a replacement for the White House communications director, Patrick J. Buchanan, who resigned earlier this month. Mari Maseng, the White House director of public liaison, has been interviewed for the post.

A widespread judgment inside the administration, expressed Tuesday in the nonpartisan weekly National Journal, is "that the White House staff, during Reagan's remaining years, will largely be a haven for people hoping to make names for themselves, rather than those who already have."

In part, officials say the difficulty of filling White House jobs is a normal consequence of declining vitality in an administration's final two years. This has been compounded by a disinclination of some to join an administration troubled by the Iran-contra investigation.

But sources said that some who have been approached to join the staff are reluctant to work under Mr. Regan's hierarchical system. Others say they are concerned about being hired by Mr. Regan without knowing if he will stay.

Mr. Regan demonstrated what one aide called his "bull in the china shop" quality at the White House staff meeting Monday morning when the chief White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, was giving a rundown on prospective news stories.

Mr. Fitzwater mentioned a story that said that Yitzhak Shamir, the Israeli prime minister who was to meet with Mr. Reagan on Wednesday, would say that Israel had little to do with the Iran arms sale.

"Oh, what's he going to do — stand up and lie?" responded Mr. Regan.

According to one source who attended the meeting, the national security adviser, Frank C. Carlucci "urged" and quickly changed the subject.



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EXCELLENCE
TO CHANCE
WOULD BE FAR TOO
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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The Protocol Is Flawed

In the 1970s, selected Third World political causes were on a rhetorical roll, and their sponsors were alert to new international forums in which to advance them. In this spirit the PLO and some other organizations arrived at a conference that the International Committee of the Red Cross had called to revise the Geneva Conventions on the protection of victims of armed conflicts. They not only arrived at the conference, they hijacked it, taking a forum ostensibly devoted to extending the reach of humanitarian concerns and turning it to political use. The result was two agreements, or "protocols," of which Protocol 1, dealing with "international" armed conflicts, was the Third World priority.

What the Third World proponents of this policy wanted was status and recognition for their favorite "national liberation movements." To this end they wrote a tendentious new definition of armed conflicts to include challenges to Israel and South Africa and to exclude challenges to Iran, Ethiopia and so on. They put "national liberation wars" into an international category, thereby legitimizing both the subversion of "colonial, alien or racist" regimes and the assistance of such subversion by outside powers such as the Soviet Union.

Worst of all was the impact of the new rules on the traditional purpose of humani-

tan law, which is to offer protection to noncombatants by isolating them from the perils of combat operations. The changes granted status as combatants—and, when captured, as prisoners of war—to irregular fighters who do not wear uniforms and who otherwise fail to distinguish themselves from combatants. In brief, to those whom the world knows as terrorists.

The Ford administration took part in the negotiation of these and other changes and the Carter administration signed them. Such were their limitations even then, however, that they were never forwarded for U.S. Senate ratification. Nor was there any lobbying of note for them. But recently the Reagan administration got around to the matter. While asking the Senate to ratify the acceptable Protocol 2 bearing on noninternational conflicts, it declared that Protocol 1 on international conflicts was "fundamentally and irretrievably flawed."

The Reagan administration has often, and rightly, been criticized for undercutting treaties that were negotiated by earlier U.S. administrations. But it is right to formally abandon Protocol 1. It is doing so, moreover, for the right reason: "We must not, and need not, give recognition and protection to terrorist groups as a price for progress in humanitarian law."

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

President Reagan has faced more important but probably no tougher decisions than whether to seek ratification of revisions to the 1949 Geneva conventions. If he said yes, that would improve protection for prisoners of war and civilians in wartime, but at the price of new legal protection for guerrillas and possible terrorists. He decided to say no, a judgment that deserves support.

The 1949 convention on laws of war needs updating. The lines have blurred separating civilians and combatants, and regular and irregular troops. In 1977 a protocol packed with valuable additions was signed by a hundred countries, including the United States pending ratification by the U.S. Senate. The new provisions strengthen procedures for extraditing and prosecuting terrorists, make it easier to punish the taking of hostages and the indiscriminate use of force, enhance rights to check on troops missing in action and prisoners of war, and add protection for medical personnel.

Article 1 of the protocol, however, says that the provisions apply to nations and "peoples" fighting "against colonial domina-

tion and alien occupation and against racist regimes in the exercise of their right of self-determination." These are nice words, but also possible grounds for giving terrorists the legal status of prisoners of war. The protocol also provides that regional groups like the Organization of African Unity and the Arab League could decide which "peoples" constituted a legitimate party in an armed conflict.

President Reagan could have asked the Senate to ratify with reservations. But that would have opened the door to all signatories to pick and choose what to obey. Countries might also have used that as legitimizing terrorists. He notified the Senate that he would not submit the protocol because it was "fundamentally and irretrievably flawed."

Apparently, many countries are having second thoughts. Only about 40 signatories have ratified the protocol, not including the Soviet Union, France or Israel. Another international meeting is in order to plug the dangerous loopholes and reaffirm the important new benefits.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Learn Interdependence

U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker demonstrates extraordinary skill as a diplomat and as a politician with his campaign to persuade Japan and West Germany to stimulate their economies. By threatening to let the dollar fall unless he gets his way, he undercuts protectionist pressures at home and simultaneously reminds the allies of their dependence on American markets.

But he is not offering enough in return. He proposes to help stabilize the value of the dollar within a "reference range" of other currencies. A deal on exchange rates cannot last, however, unless Washington matches Japanese and German reforms with a serious reform of its own. The United States must substantially reduce the federal deficit.

Indeed, talk of reforming the machinery of exchange only distracts from a central, painful truth. To reap the benefits of an open world economy, all the participants must understand and accept some loss of individual economic sovereignty.

What explains the \$150 billion-plus trade deficit? How has America gone, with such stunning speed, from being the world's largest creditor to its largest debtor?

Many members of Congress find it easy to blame sneaky foreign trade practices. Sophisticated policy makers like Mr. Baker understand that, in truth, foreign markets are now more open to American goods than ever before. They blame the failure of Japan and West Germany, the big trade-surplus nations, to create enough domestic demand to absorb the output of their immensely productive economies. What cannot be sold in Osaka and Stuttgart, they say, ends up in Los Angeles and Chicago.

Policy makers in Europe and Japan believe that the fault lies with America. Since 1981, they point out, America's budget deficits have sucked in several hundred billion dollars worth of foreign capital. All the yen and marks used to buy securities in the United States have inevitably found their way back home in the form of purchases of Japanese and German goods.

Which side is right?

There is no need to choose. The enor-

mous imbalance in trade and capital flows could not exist without tacit cooperation from both lenders and borrowers. West Germany and Japan have played to the interests of their powerful exporters by curbing domestic buying power. Americans have been able to enjoy sharp cuts in taxes without reducing government expenditures.

When Mr. Baker places the burden of correction solely on the creditors, and then offers to seal the bargain with promises to defend the value of the dollar, he is not likely to settle much. Consider the possibilities.

If America continues to rely on foreign capital to cover its budget deficits, the trade imbalance will remain. Suppose, though, that stimulation abroad does reduce the flow of foreign funds. The Federal Reserve will face an ugly choice. It could address the shrinking pool of capital by letting interest rates rise, risking recession. Or it could loosen the money supply to accommodate the demand for credit, risking inflation.

Just how this will affect private demand for specific currencies is anybody's guess. But with jobs, profits and domestic prices on the line, it is hard to imagine that the United States—or any government—would give priority to exchange rate stability.

The underlying point is that most of the old ideas of international finance are obsolete. Changes in interest rates, taxes and budget deficits ricochet around the globe, inducing large, often unforeseen consequences. And because of its dramatically increased involvement in world trade and capital flows, the United States is now almost as likely to be the victim of chauvinist economics as the victimizer.

The dollar's recent roller coaster ride is a symptom of the failure to face the reality of interdependence. Sooner or later, Washington and other governments will have to accept the need to coordinate what used to be called domestic economic policies. Until the orchestra plays in harmony, promises to fiddle with exchange rates will make no more difference than changing a discordant tune from a waltz to a fox-trot.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

A Peace Gala in Moscow

The peace forum just ended in Moscow may have been less conference than gala, but it was a noteworthy occasion. True, Mikhail Gorbachev may not have launched the arms initiative anticipated by some. But his speech was anything but an anticlimax, and an understandably suspicious West would be foolish to dismiss it as propaganda. There is

every ground for believing that, despite doubts about how much Ronald Reagan can deliver, Moscow still dearly wants an arms agreement. And an argument, admittedly tenuous, can be made that Mr. Gorbachev not only wants the West to believe him but sincerely needs it to. The occasion demands a more imaginative reply than: Better the devil you know than the angel you don't.

—The Independent (London).

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OPINION

Space Weapons Entirely Defensive? Don't Bet on It

By Robert English

This is the first of two articles.

WASHINGTON — To President Reagan, the Strategic Defense Initiative is a purely defensive program — a "peace shield." So why does the Soviet Union consistently talk about "space-strike weapons," emphasizing the potential offensive uses of SDI?

The Soviets may be right. The technologies now being researched in American (and Soviet) laboratories promise an astonishing new generation of weapons whose impact we can hardly predict. If deployed in space they could destabilize the strategic balance.

These weapons will differ from earlier generations chiefly through a quantum leap in speed, range and accuracy. They will resemble earlier generations, however, in that the chief distinction between an offensive and defensive weapon will remain who has it and where it is pointed.

The offensive potential of "star wars" technology became clear to members of the Reagan administration last year when they tried to draft statements that would reassure the Soviets that the intent of SDI was purely defensive. An administration official involved in the drafting says he learned about a highly classified Pentagon program "that would allow us to attack Soviet missile silos from space, using exotic technologies," according to a journalist who talked with him recently.

Predicting the potential uses of weapons that only exist at this point on the drawing board is obviously risky. There is considerable scientific debate over whether these exotic systems will even work in their intended defensive role. Nonetheless, consider some of the possible offensive uses of SDI technology:

The free-electron laser. Now the hottest of SDI's directed-energy programs, the ground-based free-electron laser is supposed to shine a beam up through the atmosphere, there to be reflected by orbiting mirrors, to disable a Soviet missile in its early, boost phase. Studies show that a laser powerful enough to stop a missile could also start a conflagration on the ground. This suggests that lasers might also attack aircraft in flight, or disable "soft" ground-based targets such as radars, communications nodes, power grids and so on.

The space-based kinetic kill vehicle. Under SDI, a fleet of satellites could be deployed, each bearing a number of chemically propelled rockets. These would use sophisticated guidance to home in on Soviet missiles and warheads, destroying them by force of impact. It does not take an engineer to see that, with specially designed re-entry vehicles, this concept could be adapted to strike targets in atmospheric flight or on the earth's surface.

Fears that the Soviets were developing a nuclear "orbital bombardment system" in the mid-1960s quickly passed when the technical and political obstacles were fully understood. However, a 1976 report by the U.S. Senate Committee on Aeronautics and Space Sciences cautioned that in evaluating an "orbital

bomb system, one must recognize that technology is not stationary, and what may be the right answer today on technological feasibility may be different tomorrow."

Tomorrow is almost here, and the picture is indeed different. Advances in missile guidance, including radar and infrared homing systems, raise the not-too-distant prospect of near-perfect accuracy. And modern shaped-charge explosives or hypervelocity "kinetic energy" penetrators should make it possible to destroy even hardened targets, possibly including silos, with non-nuclear warheads.

The X-ray laser. This exotic weapon will focus some of the tremendous radiation generated by a nuclear blast in space into a coherent beam. SDI officials say it is designed to disable a missile early in flight, but they concede that the X-ray laser would make a "gangbuster" anti-satellite weapon.

It is well known that X-rays cannot penetrate the atmosphere. What is less well known are the "secondary effects" that will occur when the beam of X-rays collides with air

molecules in the upper atmosphere. By a process known as "Compton scattering," these collisions will knock loose enough electrons to create a powerful current that follows the "cone" of the original laser beam. Simultaneously, this surge of electrons, like any current, will generate a strong electromagnetic field. According to physicist Ted Taylor, a former weapons designer with Los Alamos National Laboratory, either of these phenomena have the potential to wreak havoc with high-flying aircraft, if not terrestrial targets.

Other nuclear-pumped directed-energy weapons. Beyond the very short wavelengths of an X-ray laser, nuclear-pumped directed energy systems could produce weapons operating at much lower frequencies, offering an entirely different set of offensive possibilities. Radio and microwave frequencies, for example, have no trouble penetrating the atmosphere. Depending on their power level, such radio frequency weapons directed at radar and radio antennae could burn out or jam important communications equipment. Even

more fantastic might be the use of long-wavelength-directed energy weapons to exploit a phenomenon known as the hazardous effect of radiation on ordnance, or HERO. Many accidental deaths have been caused by the handling or storage of munitions in the vicinity of powerful radio transmissions. At the proper frequency, electromagnetic radiation can create an unintended current in the detonators of various conventional explosives, with disastrous results.

The aerospace plane. Although technically not part of the SDI program, this certainly holds promise as a space-age weapon. The aerospace plane, or trans-atmospheric vehicle, will take off and land on ordinary runways, traveling at up to 25 times the speed of sound in low earth orbit. In other words, it will offer the speed of a missile with the flexibility and accuracy of a manned bomber.

The writer was a U.S. Defense Department policy analyst from 1982 to 1985 and is now a senior analyst with the Committee for National Security, a Washington-based group that advocates arms control. He contributed this opinion to The Washington Post.

SDI Spin-Off Might Improve Life Worldwide

By Geoffrey Pattie

The writer is the British minister of trade and industry.

LONDON — In the history of mankind's cultural and technological development, periods of apparent quiescence are followed by quantum leaps in imagination that have lifted our species onto new planes of activity. The invention of the wheel, the discovery of electricity all brought about fundamental changes in the way of life of mankind that could not have been foreseen but which no one would now deny as essential.

In our own time, who could have predicted 30 years ago the universality of the video recorder, the home computer or the medical body scanner? It is probably safe to say that without the ground having been prepared by government-funded research and development, these and many other manufactured products would not have reached the domestic market in this time scale.

Our present relationship with the technology involved in SDI is rather akin to the situation faced by John Logie Baird in 1926. He had developed a primitive television system which could receive and transmit a signal over a limited

distance but whose potential was not recognized by the world at large. With the advent of more sophisticated technology, aided by research carried out during World War II, Mr. Baird's original concept was transformed into a viable system quite unlike its initial experiment.

SDI research has not yet reached the equivalent stage of Mr. Baird's 1926 demonstration. Just as he could not have foreseen the virtually instantaneous worldwide television coverage we now take for granted, it is impossible for us to do other than hypothesize about the benefits from technology which we now view as advanced but which future generations will deem as primitive as we deem early television research.

Television is only one example of an innovative concept which needs not only technological advance but market pull in order to bring its general acceptability. Indeed, the early history of the television service in Britain is a classic

example of a technological product being in advance of the market. Unfortunately, we in Britain did not learn the lesson; radar, the jet engine and the computer were similar technological advances whose development was retarded because their inherent potential was poorly recognized and market pull was inadequate.

I hope we have now learned that innovation is not enough. It has to be followed by rapid development to meet market needs, imaginative marketing and commercial exploitation.

Many of the technologies to be studied in the SDI research program are those on which the future of industrialized society may depend. It has been said that as a result of this program, computing power equivalent to that of a Cray supercomputer could be managed by a desktop sized model; new lightweight composite materials could replace wood and metal structures; novel energy and propulsion systems could reverse the

path we are treading to a polluted planet unfit for human habitation. I cannot predict whether or not these speculations will come to pass, but I do not think that future generations would thank us for turning our backs on them.

Of course, SDI is a defense research program with particular aims. But in its wake it can come inventions and discoveries that can profoundly affect the life-styles and aspirations of the people of the world. Think what can be achieved by a transport system which does not rely on fossil fuel; by reductions in the rate of destruction of tropical rain forests as a result of new materials; by marked reductions of pollution generally; by improvements in agricultural practices thanks to better satellite imagery.

These are not pie-in-the-sky ideas. These are realistic objectives which will improve the everyday life of our global village.

This is adapted from an address to an International Herald Tribune conference in Paris last November on "Allied Defense Industry Cooperation, SDI and Beyond."



North: An Activist in Need of Direction

OLLIE North was not an intellectual giant at the Naval Academy, but point him in a direction, give him a goal that he believed in and he would find a way to get there. He was a leader who even then needed good leadership, and the structure of the academy provided that leadership through its traditions, rules and regulations. As Ollie progressed up the chain of command, his superiors apparently failed to recognize his limitations because his struggles were so apparent and somehow so closely linked to his main weakness—his zealotry. It seems to me that somewhere along the line Ollie's leaders failed him, and in so doing failed us all.

—Dr. Richard A. Petrina, a psychotherapist who was in the submarine service after graduation from the Naval Academy, writing in the Los Angeles Times.

What Pakistan Needs Is Fair Elections

By Khurshid Hadi

BOSTON — A state of anarchy is developing in Pakistan. During the past three months, violence has created havoc in Karachi, the nation's busy business capital. Women and children have been killed, property destroyed, and not as a result of religious fanaticism.

The causes are complex but the catalyst obvious: the failure of General Zia ul-Haq's government to respond to the demands of Pakistan's people. It is time for the United States — if only in its own strategic interest — to recognize the need for a representative government and to use its diplomatic and economic influence to persuade General Zia to accept fair elections.

Current U.S. policy is ill conceived in that it single-mindedly perceives General Zia as a bulwark against Soviet expansionism. Yet investment in the economy is declining and the country is divided politically and socially. While it is axiomatic that a cohesive and unified Pakistan serves the goals of peace and stability in an area already wracked by war, it is equally true that a fragmented Pakistan is vulnerable to external adventurism.

What the United States must understand is that Pakistan today is not the Pakistan of 1979, the year the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan. Then, Pakistan was ruled by a military dictatorship that consistently reneged on its promises to hold elections — a condition the Pakistani people have endured for 27 of their 40 years of independence. The ene-

mies of democracy were therefore easy to identify, because everyone had seen them before.

Now new players and new forces have created fresh divisions in Pakistani society, fragmenting the political opposition and giving General Zia's so-called civilian government new weapons with which to crack down on dissent. The most ominous of the new players are the drug barons, who have capitalized on the worldwide demand for their goods to acquire power, and who, through easy access to modern weapons, have been able to create what amount to private armies.

The government created in 1986 has done little to control these forces. Indeed, there is evidence that the government is helping to engineer the discord in the cities in an effort to justify a return to outright military rule. It efforts have not been fruitless. The combination of urban violence and growing sectarian demands has undermined the cohesiveness of the political opposition.

One of the underlying problems is that U.S. arms and other aid to the Afghan refugees has been indiscriminately channeled through Pakistan without adequate audit. Add this deluge of arms to the normal vicissitudes of war that make cross-border traffic and smuggling uncontrollable and it can be understood how the drug barons and their private armies have flour-

ished. Pakistan is now thought to be the largest producer of opium in the world, with more than half a million identified addicts. Seven years ago there were virtually none.

The Karachi riots were the most violent in a series of violent acts undertaken by armies of the drug barons or the agents of international terrorism. This situation is indicative of the Zia regime's inability to deal with the proliferation of violence, carried out with arms destined for Afghanistan. Lacking popular support, the government has had to rely increasingly on the guns of obscurantist religious groups or on the support of the drug baron. This support has a high price: not one major drug trader has been apprehended.

Benazir Bhutto, whose Pakistan People's Party is the only opposition group with mass national support, has demanded elections. General Zia rejects them. Meanwhile, the United States Congress debates another \$4.2 billion in economic and military aid to Pakistan over the next six years.

Congress must ask itself whether U.S. interests are really served by the havoc being inflicted upon the people of Pakistan by America's own dogged loyalty to yet another fraudulent general. It must make further aid contingent on an unambiguous timetable for free elections.

The writer is a Pakistani visiting fellow at Boston University's Center for Asian Development Studies. He contributed this to The New York Times.

Time and Truth Make an Essential Case For Court-Martialing Poindexter, North

By Arthur J. Goldberg

The writer is a former associate justice of the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON — The testimony of Vice Admiral John Poindexter and Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North, it is agreed, is essential to bringing all of the facts relating to the Iran-contra fiasco to the light of day.

The speaker of the House of Representatives, Jim Wright, has suggested that President Reagan pardon the two officers, thus freeing them to testify without incriminating themselves and forfeiting their Fifth Amendment guarantees under the Constitution. President Reagan, mindful of the public outcry against President Ford's pardon of President Nixon, has decided to do so.

In turn, the president, while promising full cooperation in the inquiries, has urged Congress to grant use immunity, which would free Admiral Poindexter and Colonel North to testify while safeguarding their Fifth Amendment rights. Use immunity would bar the use of that testimony, and any information stemming from it, in a criminal prosecution.

The two commissioners, appointed by the president, has asked Mr. Reagan to use his power as commander in chief to compel testimony by the two officers. But in a statement issued last week, Martin Fitzwater, the president's spokesman, said that this order "would be unlawful" because it would violate the officers' constitutional rights as well as the Uniform Code of Military Justice. Not so.

Admiral Poindexter and Colonel North, on active duty in the military although they were formerly detailed to the White House, are subject to military law. If they violated federal statutes they may be charged and tried before a military judicial tribunal. On the basis of the evidence already gathered, as detailed by the Senate intelligence committee and by Attorney General Edwin Meese, there is probable cause to believe that the two officers violated the Boland Amendment, the Neutrality Act and other federal laws. This showing of probable cause, not their mere invocation of Fifth Amendment rights, warrants a court-martial of both.

President Reagan, under the U.S. Constitution, is commander in chief of the armed forces and, by virtue of the express language of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, may in light of the proven circumstances order the secretary of the navy to promptly bring general court-martial proceedings against both officers. In court-martial proceedings, the admiral and the colonel, as Mr. Fitzwater correctly said, may invoke the Fifth Amendment, and doing so must be respected.

If a court-martial is ordered, the members of the court-martial, while respecting this constitutional right, are authorized by the Immunity Statute to grant use immunity and compel the two officers to testify. Unless, as is unlikely, they commit perjury, their testimony should help unravel this debacle. But this is not to say that the granting of use immunity would, by itself, allow the two to go scot-free.

Independent evidence, which might establish illegal conduct on the part of the two men and perhaps by others, may well be developed after more prolonged inquiries by the select committees of the Senate and the House, and by the special prosecutor. Such independent evidence is admissible in court-martial proceedings and criminal prosecutions.

There is no overwhelming desire,

on the part of the public or responsible politicians of either party, for "president bashing." Nor should there be any desire to "dump" on Admiral Poindexter and Colonel North. Since this is not Watergate, where justice was obstructed for personal gain, justice in this matter, whether by court-martial or criminal prosecution, can be tempered by mercy and consideration of the national interest. Appropriate acknowledgment can be made of mistakes by

To avoid a prolonged trauma, their testimony is imperative at the earliest possible time.

those on high and remedial measures taken to ensure against repetition. There are advantages to this procedure. Gamesmanship and the fallout for granting immunity would be minimized, since neither the president nor Congress need be primarily involved in the granting of immunity.

And, despite the misgivings of the special prosecutor, Lawrence Walsh, about granting immunity, it would seem that after prolonged investigations, consuming most of the year, use immunity will be granted by Congress.

There are, however, disadvantages inherent in a prolonged inquiry. The public, politic as it is, is hard put to suffer another flawed presidency. More important, the people's confidence and that of America's allies in the U.S. government and its leaders, a confidence now imperiled, can, along with the credibility of U.S. foreign policy, be restored by an early airing of the truth and remedial measures that would be further eroded by a lengthy and inevitably partisan controversy.

To avoid a prolonged trauma, the testimony of both officers is imperative at the earliest possible time. A court-martial would ensure their testimony, without sacrificing their Fifth Amendment constitutional rights, and with all reasonable speed.

The Washington Post.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: Language Protest

PARIS — [A Herald editorial says:] "A dispatch from New York to the Morning Leader brings the glad tidings that a Mr. Grenville Kleiser has protested against slovenliness of expression that now too frequently characterizes English. The protest was sorely needed. The worst culprits are the reporters, or, to use their own hideous epithet, the 'cub reporters' of the American press. It is to these that the world owes such jargon as 'house guests,' 'presumably the contradiction of stable guests,' 'dinner dances,' 'manifestly a real estate while the diners are dancing,' 'widow lady,' which appears to suggest that widow gentlemen may exist; 'invited guests' — a hint that the 'cub reporters' consider an invitation as superfluous; or 'private yacht,' as though yachts were occasionally public, a sort of mid-time omnibus."

1937: Death From Dust

HUGOTON, Kansas — Continuing without abatement, dust storms in the parched "dust bowl" of the Western plains presented a serious menace to human lives, and doctors through this area warned the public [on Feb. 18] of a possible epidemic of pneumonia and influenza owing to the difficulty of breathing in the earth-filled air. The death rate has risen noticeably within the past few days. Despite householders' draping of wet sheets at doors and windows and plugging of cracks in sills and frames, the dust penetrates everywhere. Residents of Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma, Texas and New Mexico declare that the storms rival in scope and damage the worst storms of 1935. Lights are burning during the day-fights were occasionally public, a sort of mid-time omnibus.

The Way
As Learn

ON THE RIGHT

Red Counterterrorism

DOONESBURY

BE STILL
O, SHE-
DEVIL!

ON GONNA
NO SHERRY
2-2-1986
A TALK
M. T. HARR

ON GONNA
NO SHERRY
2-2-1986
A TALK
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OPINION

The Way to Fight Terror,
As Learned in Argentina

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK — No philosopher, however eclectic his skills, could decide what is Western public policy concerning hostages. There are too many contradictory acts: pronouncements that the United States will never deal with hostages, for example.

We have much to learn from the Argentine experience of a few years ago. It got so bad in Argentina when the Montoneros were engaged in acts of terrorism and hostage-taking that the U.S. ambassador needed a security guard of 70 people. Such was the strain of providing this protection that, by agreement with the

national agency. Ideally, it would have representatives from the United States, Canada, England, France, Italy, Spain and West Germany.

2) The agency, speaking for its constituent governments, would designate prohibited zones, beginning with Lebanon. Any citizen of any constituent country traveling to Lebanon would be on his own. Any deals between kidnappers and kidnapped would be brokered through the individual himself and his family, or else the firm that sent him to Lebanon.

3) The agency would organize and finance an anti-terrorist brigade of qualified specialists. Nothing huge in scale, but an efficient military and paramilitary unit. Its function would not be to extract, but to punish. It would not concern itself with rescuing citizens who had wandered into the prohibited zones, but with discovering and executing and directing offensive action against known terrorists and terrorist concentrations.

4) The agency would post bounties for the delivery of the corpses of named terrorists, or for proof that they had been killed. The agency would not traffic in live terrorists; only dead terrorists would serve its purposes, namely the extinction of a species.

5) The agency would recommend sanctions against countries within which prohibited zones were sheltered; in the case of Lebanon, for instance, appropriate forms of isolation. The objective of these sanctions would be the gradual economic asphyxiation, pending political satisfaction of the prohibited zones.

ON THE RIGHT

government, the ambassador traveled only twice a week to his office downtown, staying cooped up in his well-guarded residence the balance of the time.

The three-man government, headed by General Jorge Videla, then proceeded in two directions. To U.S. businesses it said simply: If you want your representatives to take the risk of doing business in Argentina, that is your business. But if they get kidnapped, do not expect us to ransom them. That is also your business.

And, indeed, that is what happened over a period of a year or two: U.S. business executives were captured, and ransom prices reportedly as high as \$14 million were extracted from U.S. companies. There came a considerable reduction in American personnel doing work in Argentina, and simultaneously something else was happening: terror by the government, against its terrorists.

We all now know that the three men who ran Argentina during those years acquiesced in kidnappings, torture and executions of those suspected of conspiring with the Montoneros. In due course, it was all over. The revolutionary terrorists were crushed, Americans began to return to work in Argentina, and the U.S. ambassador was free to promenade in the streets of the city. It was also necessary to have a trial of the leaders who crushed the rebellion, and they are in jail now.

We learn from the Argentine micro-cosm. How to apply its lessons?

1) Establish an anti-terrorist interna-

Real Counterterrorism

ASSASSINATION is a slogan, not a solution. An easy way to say, macho posture meant for the media: simple, seductive, full of promise, like any good TV commercial. Endless efforts to gather intelligence, tireless police work, countermeasures that are necessary but often pedestrian, difficult diplomacy, hard policy choices rewarded with occasional silent victories — these, not paper pistols, are the guts of counterterrorism.

— Brian Jenkins in the Los Angeles Times

Let's Stop Feeling So Guilty
About Children of Divorce

By Barbara T. Roesner

HARTFORD, Connecticut — "I don't want a dog. I'll die." My 10-year-old stepson has been saying that a lot lately. At first I thought it was quite perceptive, although somewhat morbid; a perfectly natural feeling for a child to have. I felt the same way at his age, and still do. I have had several dogs in my lifetime, and sure enough they all died. I have no special desire to

sports; it must be the divorce. The kid is afraid to fly alone on an airplane; it must be the divorce. The kid is overly fastidious; it must be the divorce.

And so on. That, I think, is just about the worst part of raising one of the 12 million children in America whose parents don't live together. Guilt is such an omnipresent companion. It lurks in every new facet of your child's personality, every new phase of his behavior. Self-blame becomes the answer to every flaw, the explanation for every quirk.

MEANWHILE

become intimately attached to yet another one and then have to suffer the heartache of its passing.

But recently I happened to see the television version of an award-winning play called "Tender Places." It was written by 13-year-old Jason Brown, and it is the story of a couple's separation and divorce as seen through the eyes of their 10-year-old son. It is about a child's pain and anger at having his family dismantled so that his parents could be "happy." It is about the child's consequent fear of losing. "I don't want a dog," the 10-year-old boy in the play says. "I'll die."

Now, like so many other parents and stepparents of the children of divorce, I must wonder whether my own 10-year-old has been expressing a normal apprehension about death and separation or is manifesting some terrible psychological wound for which his parents' divorce, and his father's remarriage to me, is to blame. The kid doesn't want a dog; it must be the divorce. The kid resists team

The divorced-parent guilt syndrome becomes particularly acute every time another one of those research studies on the effects of divorce on children makes its way into the mainstream media.

"Researchers have found lower test scores, poorer academic performance, moderate to severe depression, lower popularity among peers, inattentiveness, impulsivity..." You read this stuff and your heart stops. It is like reading your child's death warrant.

"But if the child maintains contact with both parents, the negative effects may be lessened..." Finally you come to the caveats. Your heart starts up again. There is hope for clemency.

The irony is that all this heart-stopping guilt, all this constant self-flogging and perpetual remorse is what makes so many divorced parents do such strange and destructive things to their children.

Children cry out for limits, for a parent to say no. And yet divorced parents, the ones who are constantly striving to compensate for their sins against their children, have a hard time saying anything but yes. I have seen it among my friends. I have seen it in my own family.

And it was a common theme in "Tender Places." The parents repeatedly overindulged the child, rushing to satisfy his slightest material whim and panicking over his slightest unpleasant emotion.

It reminded me of the afternoon my younger stepson — he must have been about 5 — seemed to my husband and me to be acting melancholy. He seemed to be spending a lot of time staring glumly into space, pondering, we surmised, the depressing circumstances of his life. My husband, guilt-stricken, kept asking him what he was thinking. The child resisted, but after much cajoling finally spit out the awful truth. "I'm thinking," he said, "about Superman's cape."

Perhaps the best thing divorced parents can do for their children is dispense with all those research studies and somehow work to eradicate all that guilt.

That's what I'm going to do. The next time my 10-year-old says he doesn't want a dog, I am going to try to bear in mind that I really don't want one either. It'll die. And my parents just celebrated their 44th wedding anniversary.

The Hartford Courant

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Alain Devaquet, the Honest French Minister

It is a common saying in France: "To succeed in politics, one must be faithless and lawless." The downfall of Alain Devaquet, the former minister for higher education, is indicative of what politics can do to the honest and the just.

Mr. Devaquet was born to a family of modest means, worked his way up as a student until he entered l'Ecole Normale Supérieure de Saint-Cloud and there developed a passion for theoretical chemistry. For the next 10 years he had a brilliant scientific career in that field.

An encounter with Jacques Chirac launched him into politics. In 1978, at the age of 36, he was appointed secretary-general of Mr. Chirac's Gaullist Rally for the Republic. Mr. Devaquet lost his seat in Parliament, representing the 11th arrondissement of Paris, in the Socialist tidal wave of 1981, but was elected mayor of the arrondissement in 1983, during the Gaullist resurgence. All the while he continued lecturing at Paris University and the famous Ecole Polytechnique.

Last March, Mr. Devaquet was appointed minister of higher education. He

made clear that his policy would be moderate and liberal. He would stand no nonsense from the extreme right, nor would he be frightened by the extreme left.

So when the opposition unearthed an obscure master's thesis that had been defended in Nantes under the Socialist government, and which horrendously cleared the Nazis of all guilt of having built gas chambers, Mr. Devaquet squeaked the uproar with a dignified speech in Parliament, expressing his shame and promising rapid sanctions, soon enacted.

When attempts were made to close the French National Research Center, the CNRS with its nearly 10,000 scientists doing full-time research, Mr. Devaquet refused. He revitalized CNRS by putting at its head a highly respected scientist.

Then came the wave of protests that swept away both Mr. Devaquet and his reasonable draft bill on university reform. The movement started inconspicuously Nov. 17 in the leftist stronghold of Villeneuve University in Paris, part of the national student body's innate fear of

anything that resembles selection. The minister said he understood the students' anxiety and was willing to negotiate.

But because of the government's "wait-and-see" attitude, precious time was wasted. On Dec. 4, a half-million students marched in the streets of Paris chanting anti-Devaquet slogans. There was violence in the street that night; more violence the next night, when a student was beaten by the police, later to die. At 10 A.M. the next morning, Mr. Devaquet resigned.

He had carried on through out the crisis in a most responsible manner. Mr. Devaquet's intuition told him that resolution would come through dialogue. But he and his colleagues had seriously underestimated the underground forces behind the protest.

Today, Mr. Devaquet is back as mayor of the 11th arrondissement and probably soon he will be teaching again. In the last few days of the crisis, he gained stature by his moderate behavior. Thousands of letters have expressed support for this minister who had accomplished his duty throughout, who had attempt-

ed, using the mildest possible medicine, to cure a moribund French university system, only to face the most savage conservatism from the students.

Mr. Devaquet has kept the esteem of the French scientific community. One day, he will be back.

BERNARD BIGOT,
Lyon.

Joe Kennedy at Harvard

Regarding the back page feature "A Biographer in Search of the Kennedys" (Feb. 11) by Charles Trueheart:

Your article reports that "in the spring of 1934, not long after he graduated from Harvard, young Joe visited Germany." The Harvard College Class of 1938 25th Anniversary Report notes for Joseph Kennedy: "Years in college 1934-1938."

Perhaps with the maturity and wisdom gained from four years at Harvard, Joe Kennedy would not have written so enthusiastically about the Nazis, and excused their anti-Semitism.

ESTHER W. POWELSON,
Les Loges-en-Josas, France.

General News

U.S. Set to End Sanctions on Poland

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration will announce this week that it is lifting the remaining economic sanctions against Poland that were imposed when martial law was declared there in December 1981, U.S. officials said.

The sources said Tuesday that leaders of the Polish-American community had been invited to the White House for a meeting on Thursday, at which the announcement may be made by President Ronald Reagan. The administration is reported to be working to line up statements of support from one or more of the community leaders.

The lifting of the remaining sanctions has become less controversial since appeals for such action by Cardinal Jozef Glemp, the Roman Catholic primate of Poland,

and Lech Walesa, the founder of the Solidarity trade union movement. The remaining sanctions include the denial of "most-favored-nation" trade status to Poland and a ban on official credits.

Deputy Secretary of State John C. Whitehead visited Poland several weeks ago and saw the Polish leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, Cardinal Glemp and Mr. Walesa. All asked that the U.S. sanctions be lifted. Mr. Whitehead, in turn, recommended the action be taken when he returned from his trip and the decision was made to do so last week, officials said.

The lifting of sanctions was described by a senior State Department official as a symbolic step that may open the way to further economic and political cooperation with Poland. But the official said the step was unlikely to have imme-

diate or large-scale economic impact.

Polish exports to the United States, which have dropped from \$450 million in 1980 to about \$250 million in 1985, are expected to increase with renewal of most-favored-nation treatment that will reduce the current high tariffs.

U.S. allies in Western Europe who joined in some of the sanctions have already lifted most of them and, in some cases, urged the United States to do the same. Some of the original U.S. sanctions, including a ban on Polish fishing in U.S. waters and Polish airline charter flights to the United States, were lifted in January 1984.

Discussions within the administration about the lifting of sanctions were intensified by General Jaruzelski's decision in September to release political prisoners.

Living Abroad

Expatriate Businesses Find Backers

By Sherry Buchanan

LONDON — The risk-hungry expatriate who wants to start a business abroad may find that despite the drawbacks of dealing with a foreign bureaucracy, capital and encouragement are available.

Some expatriates said that being an outsider actually contributed to their business success. Because they were different, they worked harder and they got higher visibility in the business community, they said.

In addition to having to deal with often complicated legal and tax systems and entrenched bureaucracies, expatriate entrepreneurs may be particularly vulnerable to misjudging cultural differences. For an entrepreneur, a mistake does not just mean losing a job. It means losing everything.

"If you fight the culture, you die," said Robert M. Worcester, the American chairman and managing director of MORI, one of the five top polling organizations in Britain. "If you go along with it, you live comfortably."

Mr. Worcester said he had no trouble starting his business in Britain in 1969.

During four years with the Opinion Research Corp. in London he became a well-known figure and wrote an acclaimed book on consumer and market research.

"I was making a very visible wave," he said. "The idea of merging back into that great ocean of

people and talent and competition seemed ludicrous."

One European venture capitalist said he actually prefers backing expatriate entrepreneurs.

"I would put my money behind an expatriate any day who speaks French in France," said Richard Onians, chief executive of Baring Brothers, Hambrecht & Quist, a venture capital concern with offices in London and Geneva.

"He will understand the process of management better," he said. "But more important he will see the French market with immigrant's eyes. There is nothing which helps success more than not knowing the conventions and the rules you are supposed to follow."

Mr. Onians, a British national, was an expatriate for 24 years in the United States and several European countries.

"To be a successful entrepreneur you don't have to understand all the nuances of the culture," he said. "In Europe, a national will have the tendency of judging people on class and background, not on their level of energy or their ability to be creative."

"An expatriate entrepreneur can be very objective about people and, so, theoretically should make better decisions," he added.

Out of 14 European start-ups invested in by Mr. Onians's company, eight are run by expatriates.

Other expatriate entrepreneurs and venture capitalists are more cautious. Most venture capitalists in En-

rope prefer backing the expatriate entrepreneur who has already lived and worked in the country for several years. They assume that the longer an expatriate has lived abroad the more assimilated to the culture he or she has become and thus less likely to make mistakes.

"The nationality of the entrepreneur makes no difference," said Neil Crof, of Investors in Industry, the large British venture capital fund with offices in London, Paris and Frankfurt.

"What is important is whether the proposition is viable and whether the person with the project has a good track record," Mr. Crof said. "Clearly the entrepreneurs would need to be fluent in the language and the culture of whatever country they were going into."

Other successful expatriate entrepreneurs say that working first for somebody else in the new country was important for the success of their business.

"The experience of being with a local firm is essential," said David Dobson, an international American corporate lawyer who started his own law firm in Milan, Brown & Dobson, after working for 18 months for an Italian firm.

Brown & Dobson has grown from a partnership of two to a firm of 14 lawyers with offices in Milan, New York and Rome. "If you come in cold," Mr. Dobson said, "it is extremely tough, especially when you want to represent multinationals, you must have local experience."

DOONESBURY



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Reagan Tells Shamir He Backs International Peace Conference

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan called Wednesday for progress in Middle East peace efforts after meeting Yitzhak Shamir, the Israeli prime minister. "Measurable progress, we both agree, is vital," Mr. Reagan said after two hours of talks with Mr. Shamir at the White House.

Mr. Reagan repeated that Washington was prepared to consider an international conference, which would give the Soviet Union a direct role in the peace process for the first time, to stimulate direct Arab-Israeli talks.

Mr. Shamir, using far less blunt language than he did on Tuesday after a meeting at the State Depart-

ment, responded with a call for direct talks with Israel's neighbors along the lines of the 1978 Camp David accord.

"I renew our call to our neighbors to join us in direct negotiations," he said, adding that there should be no preconditions to such talks.

Earlier, David B. Ottaway of the Washington Post reported:

Mr. Shamir, on his first visit as prime minister, openly disagreed with Secretary of State George P. Shultz on the usefulness of an international peace conference. Calling the idea a "Soviet-inspired invention" supported by radical Arab nations, Mr. Shamir said after his meeting with Mr. Shultz on Tuesday:

"I'm strongly opposed to this invention of an international conference for peace. Noting that the administration does not 'see exactly eye-to-eye' with Mr. Shamir on an international conference, Mr. Shultz defended the idea, saying 'there may be something that carries that label that would be satisfactory.'"

"But our objective is not an international conference. Our objective is direct negotiations," he said. "That's what we're trying to get to."

The unusually sharp exchange over the proposal, which Egypt and Jordan strongly support, was apparently the major area of disagreement between the two men during the first extensive review of U.S. Israeli relations since the Iranian arms affair unfolded.

Mr. Shultz said they discussed the Iranian issue "very, very briefly." He reiterated that the administration does not hold Israel responsible for initiating clandestine arms shipment to Tehran.

"Whatever the participation of various people from Israel may be," Mr. Shultz said, "in the end the decisions of the United States government are the responsibility of the United States government."

In an apparent attempt to assuage Israeli fears about several recently announced U.S. arms sales to moderate Arab states, a senior administration official indicated that the administration has dropped for this fiscal year consideration of a proposal to provide Jordan the means to make its 14 fixed F-16 Hawk anti-aircraft missiles mobile.

The official said the proposal, which the administration had been considering, was not included in a report sent on Friday to Congress regarding proposed arms sales for this fiscal year.

Israel strongly opposed the plan.



General Fidel V. Ramos, kneeling in foreground, demonstrating a rifle-grenade at a Philippine Army training camp.

Aquino Strongly Backs Ramos To Quash Hint of His Removal

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune
MANILA — President Corason C. Aquino of the Philippines expressed strong support Wednesday for her top military commander, dismissing reports that he would be removed.

She said that General Fidel V. Ramos, chief of staff of the armed forces, would serve out his three-year term ending in 1989.

Mrs. Aquino, who is commander-in-chief of the forces, made her statement after a Manila newspaper published a summary of what it said was a secret intelligence assessment warning of widespread dissatisfaction in the officer corps with General Ramos's leadership. The newspaper said the assess-

ment described General Ramos's leadership as "weak and vacillating," and criticized him for failing to check political factionalism that had triggered a spate of anti-government revolts and coup plots in the last nine months.

Official sources said the analysis was prepared by the National Intelligence Coordinating Agency, which is responsible to the president for its work.

Questioned Wednesday, the head of the agency, Luis Villareal, a retired brigadier general, did not deny that his agency had prepared the assessment.

Mr. Villareal said, however, that he did not believe that those who were critical intended to remove General Ramos. The chief of staff is widely seen as a main pillar of

support for the Aquino administration in the military.

Analysis said Mrs. Aquino clearly believed that any undermining of his position might increase factionalism in the armed forces, exacerbate already uneasy relations between the military and the civilian government and weaken efforts to mount a more effective counterinsurgency campaign against Communist rebels.

The president said that General Ramos had proved his effectiveness since he was appointed chief of staff almost a year ago after helping lead a military revolt and civilian uprising that forced President Ferdinand E. Marcos into exile and paved the way for Mrs. Aquino to take over.

Rafael M. Tieto, the secretary of defense, said he was unaware that the National Intelligence Coordinating Agency had prepared a report recommending removal of General Ramos.

"If there is any such report," he said, "I should be the first to know."

Questioned Tuesday about the newspaper account, General Ramos, 58, defended his handling of an insubordinate military revolt last month in which one group of officers and men seized control of a Manila television station for almost three days.

He indicated that he had been reluctant to use force to retake the building partly because it might have caused divisions in the armed forces. He said he wanted to prevent bloodshed and maintain the operational capability of the military "so that we could successfully confront and counter the armed threats around us."

General Ramos said that in operations against insurgents, his soldiers and commanders were "like boxers in a championship fight with one hand and one leg tied behind their backs."

In criticism obviously directed at the government, he pointed out that there was no law covering crimes against national security.

He said that while alleged human rights violations by troops were officially investigated, excesses by insurgents were not. He said that "this is what perhaps makes the soldier hesitate in the field."

Analysts said General Ramos was evidently warning the government that it must give him more support by heeding legitimate military grievances.

A report given to Mrs. Aquino recently listed seven military complaints against the Aquino administration, including concessions to Communists at the expense of national security.

The report was prepared by members of a commission appointed by the president to draw up the new democratic constitution that received overwhelming voter endorsement in a plebiscite on Feb. 2.

The report warned that dissatisfaction in the armed forces was "deep-seated because of the perceived accumulation of distrust and prejudice against the military" by the government.

In the latest of a series of meetings with middle-ranking officers undertaken in response to this unrest, Mrs. Aquino gave an assurance Wednesday that her administration would investigate all forms of human rights violations including those by insurgents.

This work, she said, would be undertaken by a single commission, not by one of two watchdog bodies as she had announced on Feb. 11.

■ **Troop Train Ambushed**

About 40 Communist rebels ambushed a train carrying troops after a landmine exploded beneath it. The Associated Press reported.

The train was bound for Manila and carrying about 650 soldiers due for reassignment when it hit the landmine Tuesday night near Cainta station in Alibay Province, about 200 miles (300 kilometers) southeast of Manila, military officials said.

AFGHAN: Russians Struggle for a Face-Saving Solution to 'Their Vietnam'

(Continued from Page 1)

opinions, as are outside experts on Afghanistan. The 120,000 Afghan guerrilla fighters have suffered heavy losses since the war began in the summer of 1979, with armed insurrection against a new leftist government. The guerrillas have seen portions of their homeland devastated by the fighting.

The Afghan forces have demonstrated skill in guerrilla warfare and have shown a limited ability to carry the war to the Soviet-occupied cities. But to date, the guerrillas do not pose a serious threat to the Soviet occupation. Nor have the guerrillas shown more than a marginal willingness to put aside tribal differences and cooperate with one another against the Russians and the Kabul government.

Military experts agree that the performance of the Soviet Army has been generally poor throughout the war, with the exception of special units. Its allied Afghan Army of approximately 30,000 has been known more for desertions than for effectiveness, according to most experts.

Soviet troop morale is reported to be low, and drugs have become a problem. Poor sanitation and hygiene in the field have resulted in a high incidence of sickness such as hepatitis. Even Soviet air supremacy, the Russian strong suit in the war, is being trumped by the rebels now that they have received hand-held Stinger anti-aircraft missiles from the United States.

The source also indicated that morale among Soviet helicopter pilots has become a problem since the appearance of the Stinger on the battlefield.

To avoid embarrassment to Pakistan, U.S. officials are reluctant to say much about the flow of American military aid that goes to the guerrillas by way of Pakistan. It

has been reliably reported, however, that in addition to providing Stingers, the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency finances the purchase of Chinese-made weapons, which are shipped to the guerrillas through Pakistan.

Sources say that the combination of U.S.-supplied weapons and those captured from the Russians and the Afghan Army has solved the weapons shortage experienced by the resistance in the early days of the war.

Throughout the last six years, the Russians and the Afghan Army have experimented with strategies and tactics in search of a successful military antidote to the guerrillas. To date they do not appear to have found it.

General Ramos said that in operations against insurgents, his soldiers and commanders were "like boxers in a championship fight with one hand and one leg tied behind their backs."

In criticism obviously directed at the government, he pointed out that there was no law covering crimes against national security.

He said that while alleged human rights violations by troops were officially investigated, excesses by insurgents were not. He said that "this is what perhaps makes the soldier hesitate in the field."

Analysts said General Ramos was evidently warning the government that it must give him more support by heeding legitimate military grievances.

A report given to Mrs. Aquino recently listed seven military complaints against the Aquino administration, including concessions to Communists at the expense of national security.

The report was prepared by members of a commission appointed by the president to draw up the new democratic constitution that received overwhelming voter endorsement in a plebiscite on Feb. 2.

The report warned that dissatisfaction in the armed forces was "deep-seated because of the perceived accumulation of distrust and prejudice against the military" by the government.

In the latest of a series of meetings with middle-ranking officers undertaken in response to this unrest, Mrs. Aquino gave an assurance Wednesday that her administration would investigate all forms of human rights violations including those by insurgents.

This work, she said, would be undertaken by a single commission, not by one of two watchdog bodies as she had announced on Feb. 11.

■ **Troop Train Ambushed**

About 40 Communist rebels ambushed a train carrying troops after a landmine exploded beneath it. The Associated Press reported.

The train was bound for Manila and carrying about 650 soldiers due for reassignment when it hit the landmine Tuesday night near Cainta station in Alibay Province, about 200 miles (300 kilometers) southeast of Manila, military officials said.

GATES: Senators Assail Actions of CIA and Nominee in Iran-Contra Affair

(Continued from Page 1)

he said, adding: "It was best to build as big a buffer as possible." Mr. Gates conceded that the CIA had made significant errors. He said the "biggest mistake" was that the agency had not fought to reverse the decision that kept the covert arms sales to Iran secret from Congress for nearly a year.

But he then defended Mr. Reagan's "constitutional authority" not to notify Congress about covert actions, legal requirements notwithstanding.

As part of Mr. Reagan's Jan. 17, 1986, intelligence "finding" authorizing the secret sale of arms to Iran, the president instructed Mr. Casey to keep Congress from knowing about the affair.

In addition, Mr. Gates testified

that he did not inform Congress about the possible diversion of money from the Iranian arms sale to aid the Contras because he had "worrisome but extraordinarily flimsy" evidence.

The committee's vice chairman, Senator William S. Cohen, Republican of Maine, suggested Tuesday that Mr. Gates may not have revealed details of the Iran-Contra affair because he was "the new kid on the block" and wished to protect his career.

Mr. Gates said Wednesday that while he had ordered lower officials to provide "all the facts" in preparing Mr. Casey's testimony and while he read two or three preliminary drafts of it, he would need to consult those who prepared the testimony to find out why the Mr.

Casey had not been more forthcoming.

This prompted Mr. Specter to say that "when you say you have to talk to those who drafted the testimony, again you try to distance yourself from that testimony."

He added: "That's a shaming that has an element of dissembling."

But Mr. Gates responded that the Casey testimony "was a fair statement of what we knew at the time. We thought it was important to get the facts out."

The CIA itself, the nominee said, was having difficulty at that time gathering the facts about the agency's own involvement.

Later, Senator Bill Bradley, Democrat of New Jersey, again questioned Mr. Gates about his testimony Tuesday that he did not

inform Congress about the possible diversion of arms sale money to the Contras because he had "worrisome but extraordinarily flimsy" evidence.

Mr. Gates said Wednesday the evidence was thin and he immediately notified Vice Admiral John M. Poindexter, who then was head of the National Security Council in the White House, of his concern at learning of this.

"So you basically passed the buck to Poindexter?" Mr. Bradley asked.

"You can call that 'passing the buck,'" Mr. Gates replied. "I call it trying to get it into the hands of those who are better prepared to evaluate the information that we had gotten."

EC: West Europeans Quietly Reducing Aid to Sandinists

(Continued from Page 1)

U.S.," said one West European official. "But that doesn't mean that we feel the Americans are right."

He said that U.S. aid to the Contras was partly to blame for the deterioration of political liberties in Nicaragua.

The change of heart in Western Europe occurs amid the near collapse of what was promoted two years ago as a major effort to boost EC influence in Central America.

A ministerial meeting last week between the EC and Central American countries was marked by discord and appeared to demonstrate limited EC influence and interest in the area. Only four of the EC's 12 foreign ministers attended the two-day meeting in Guatemala.

The European initiative for a greater political role in Central America was seen by the Americans as a potential challenge to U.S. interests. But a U.S. official, noting that the EC initiative appeared to be flagging, said, "We're now more or less comfortable with this."

From 1982 to 1986, Nicaragua was the largest recipient of EC aid in Central America. Last year, the country received an estimated one-third of the total EC aid to Central America.

On a national level, the most

visible reversal in policy has taken place in France, where the conservatives ended five years of Socialist rule in March by winning legislative elections. Now, France's attitude toward Nicaragua is more in line with that of the United States.

Didier Bariani, secretary of state in the French Foreign Ministry, said Tuesday that France was "disappointed" with political developments in Nicaragua.

On Wednesday, after Mr. Bariani arrived in Managua, his scheduled meeting with Vice President Sergio Ramirez Mercado was canceled. French Foreign Ministry officials said Mr. Bariani was offered a meeting with a lower-ranking official, which he refused.

In Managua, Mr. Ramirez said Wednesday that the meeting had been canceled because "we have heard his statements, which are far apart from reality and unnecessarily confrontational," Reuters reported.

French officials confirmed that France planned to radically reduce its economic aid to Nicaragua. Over the past few years, Nicaragua has received twice as much in French aid as any other Central American country.

It amounted to about 16 million francs (\$2.7 million) in 1986, and could be halved in 1987 to equal the

amounts given to other countries in the region, a French source said.

The same kind of change is occurring in the Netherlands. Until now, The Hague has given about two-thirds of its Central American assistance to Managua. Last year the Sandinists received about 45 million guilders (\$22 million) from The Hague.

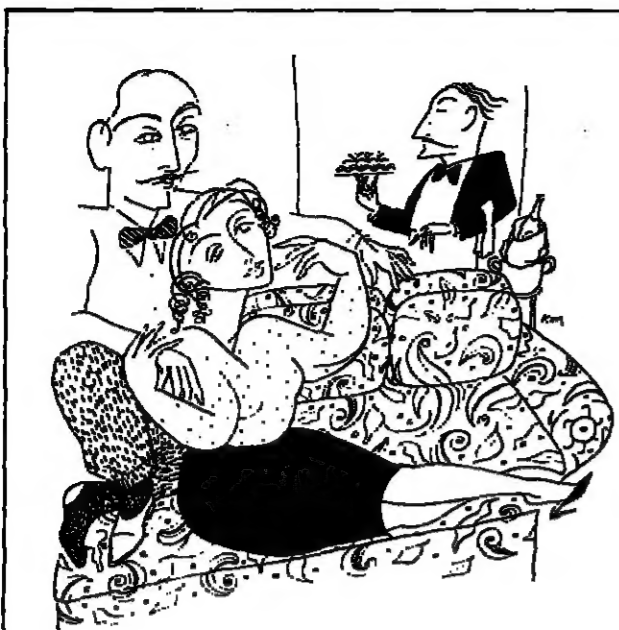
However, Dutch officials say a reassessment is under way. They expect that assistance to Nicaragua will drop steeply this year while other Central American nations, including El Salvador and Guatemala, will receive more money.

Both are U.S. allies.

A Dutch official said The Hague's new attitude stems from the reported decrease in civil liberties in Nicaragua. He blamed this partly on the Contras, saying that the guerrilla war imposes severe economic and political hardships on the government in Managua.

"But you can't blame everything on the U.S. and the Contras," the official said. "If you ban newspapers or political parties, the alibi cannot be only the Contras."

Meanwhile, Britain and West Germany, which are not large aid donors to Central America, also have toughened their political attitude toward Nicaragua by stepping up criticism of restrictions on liberties.



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Nov. 22. **Bangkok Marathon.** A major sporting event commemorating His Majesty the King's 60th Birthday Anniversary.

Dec. 15. **Light and Sound Presentation.** A glittering occasion to be held at the Royal Grand Palace and the Temple of the Emerald Buddha.

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CONTRA: Panel Bars Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

heard in past Capitol Hill fights over the issue.

Senator Alan Cranston, Democrat of California, an opponent, said that "this is one of the most crucial war-peace issues" that Congress will face this year. "Contra aid has failed," he said. "The time to stop it is now."

But Senator Paul S. Trible, noting recent changes in the leadership of the Contras, said that "now is not the time to change our policies."

He added: "What we see is the reshaping of the resistance. We ought to play this hand out over the next year or so."

Senator Daniel J. Evans, Republican of Washington, the lone Republican to vote for the aid cutoff, said that Mr. Reagan would veto any attempt to halt contra aid "and we would be unable to override his veto."

On Tuesday, the State Department spokesman, Charles E. Redman, said that the administration believes the Contras will overcome divisions within their leadership that was evidenced by the resignation Tuesday of the alliance's most powerful leader. Mr. Redman said the splits are merely "growing pains."

Reagan Assailed As 'Dangerous, Senile' in U.K.

The Associated Press

LONDON — A foreign affairs specialist for Britain's opposition Labor Party described President Ronald Reagan as "increasingly dangerous and senile" in Parliament on Wednesday.

The remark by George Foulkes drew protests from members of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative Party.

During a debate on Nicaragua in the House of Commons, Mr. Foulkes, a prominent member of the Labor Party, said:

"Why doesn't the British government have some guts for once and use its undoubted influence with America to stop this war, which is increasingly being seen to be waged to humiliate an increasingly dangerous and senile president?"

Amid shouted protests by Conservatives, a Foreign Office official, Tim Eggar, replied: "I hope you will pause and reflect on the terms of that question." He said he thought it was "extremely serious" to make an accusation and use the words you just used.

POLAND: Tuning In Western TV

(Continued from Page 1)

vision venture is scheduled to be inaugurated in April, when a transmitter in central Warsaw is to begin relaying Soviet broadcasts from a receiving dish now being installed by Moscow-based technicians. Once the service begins, Soviet television will be on the air in Warsaw more hours per day than Polish television.

The Soviet satellite for Eastern Europe, however, is not expected to be in place until after 1990, and the interim Soviet television setup in Poland is so makeshift that only viewers within a dozen miles of the center of Warsaw will be reached by it.

Meanwhile, the biggest Polish state producer of television antennas cannot even meet the demand for conventional rods because of a shortage of raw materials, the newspaper Zycie Warszawy reported last month.

No such troubles seem to affect the private entrepreneurs making Western-styled dishes for local installation and export.

"We are making the highest-quality dishes you can get in Europe, and our market for them is growing," said Zdzislaw Zaimiewicz, an engineer and founder of the private company Szwarc in Szczecin.

Writer Assails Chile Press Curbs

Reuters

BRUSSELS — A leading Chilean journalist, who has been sentenced by a Santiago court to spend each night for three years in prison, said Wednesday that press repression had increased in his country.

Juan Pablo Cardenas, chief editor of the weekly Analisis, Chile's leading opposition publication, said he was told in January that he had been found guilty of "defaming" President Augusto Pinochet in an article in Analisis.

Mr. Cardenas said at a news conference that his case was being appealed and that he had obtained court permission to leave the country for 10 days. He said he had traveled to Paris and to Brussels to seek support for greater press freedom in Chile.

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SCIENCE

Calcium and Bone Loss

By Jane E. Brody
New York Times Service

BETHESDA, Maryland — While calcium wars rage in pharmacies, health food stores and supermarkets throughout the United States, research in osteoporosis indicates that only a minority of cases of this bone-wasting disorder result from diets deficient in calcium.

Recent studies have shown that dozens of factors — from natural hormones and therapeutic drugs to sedentary living and cigarette smoking — play critical roles in causing this rapidly growing epidemic, which results in more than a million fractures a year in the United States, mainly among elderly women.

As one expert told a two-day scientific workshop on osteoporosis at the National Institutes of Health here last week, low calcium intake per se is responsible for probably only about 13 percent of the hip fractures in the United States. Nearly all of these fractures occur in the estimated 24 million Americans with osteoporosis.

According to Dr. Steven R. Cummings of the University of California School of Medicine in San Francisco, the severe decline in estrogen following menopause and a small, thin body build are much more important than calcium deficiency. He said an estimated 10 percent to 20 percent of hip fractures can be attributed to cigarette smoking, reflecting in part the relative deficiency of estrogen in women who smoke. Other contributing factors include heavy alcohol consumption, lack of physical activity and long-term treatment with corticosteroid drugs like prednisone, which suppress the body's immune system.

A study by Dr. Bruce Ettinger of the Kaiser Permanente Medical Center in San Francisco indicated that when calcium supplements are given along with half the usual postmenopausal dose of estrogen, postmenopausal bone loss is dramatically reduced and bone mass may even increase slightly. Yet, Dr. William A. Peck of the Jewish Hospital at Washington University in St. Louis, noted that only about 10 percent of postmenopausal women are now receiving estrogen replacement therapy.

BUT while estrogen treatment after menopause can slow the inexorable loss of bone with age, vigorous physical exercise is now the only nonpharmacological means of building up bone after normal bone growth is completed. Studies by Dr. Everett Smith of the University of Wisconsin, for example, have shown that even elderly women can gain bone mass if they start exercising. New bone is formed when bones are subjected to compression stresses during exercise.

Several participants noted that calcium supplements are of questionable benefit, except perhaps for the young and very old. For example, according to Dr. B. Lawrence Riggs of the Mayo Clinic in Rochester,

Minnesota, increased calcium intake during the adolescent growth spurt and the following 10 years results in a heavier and denser skeleton that is thought to be more resistant to fractures later in life.

Most studies have shown that increased calcium intake through diet or supplements in the decade or two after menopause may be of little or no help unless estrogen is taken as well.

Nonetheless, Dr. Riggs, a co-chairman of the conference, said that everyone should consume at least 1,000 milligrams of calcium a day, preferably from foods, to help maintain the body's "calcium balance." For those unable or unwilling to consume enough calcium-rich foods, he recommended taking a supplement, such as calcium carbonate, that is known to be well-absorbed. After menopause, he and others said calcium consumption should be increased to at least 1,500 milligrams a day, the amount in five eight-ounce glasses of skim milk (whole milk has less calcium and many more calories). Dr. Riggs added that a higher calcium intake might be especially important for the elderly, whose ability to absorb dietary calcium through the intestines is significantly diminished.

Dr. Riggs recommended calcium supplements for people who consume little calcium from foods and for others who face a higher than usual risk of developing osteoporosis: cigarette smokers, heavy alcohol consumers, people who are sedentary, users of drugs like corticosteroids, those with osteoporosis in the immediate family, women who have undergone premature menopause, and women who are small and thin.

Dr. Robert P. Heaney of Creighton University in Omaha said it is far better to get needed calcium from foods, such as dairy products, fish eaten with the bones and certain green vegetables, such as collard greens. "Single-nutrient supplements can result in interactions with other nutrients like iron and actually induce dietary deficiencies," he said.

He and other experts questioned the usefulness of the new wave of calcium-fortified foods, especially since few have been tested to determine whether the added calcium can be absorbed by the human body.

But while calcium intake, estrogen deficiency and other risk factors captured the limelight among the more than 700 health professionals at the conference, Dr. Riggs and Dr. Peck said that far more exciting were reports of recently discovered bone proteins and other body substances that seem to regulate bone breakdown and buildup. "If, for example, we could develop a way to treat osteoporosis using nature's own bone growth factors, we wouldn't have to rely on drugs, most of which have serious limitations," Dr. Riggs said.

A main stumbling block to pursuing studies of bone proteins, Dr. Peck said, is the cost. Currently,

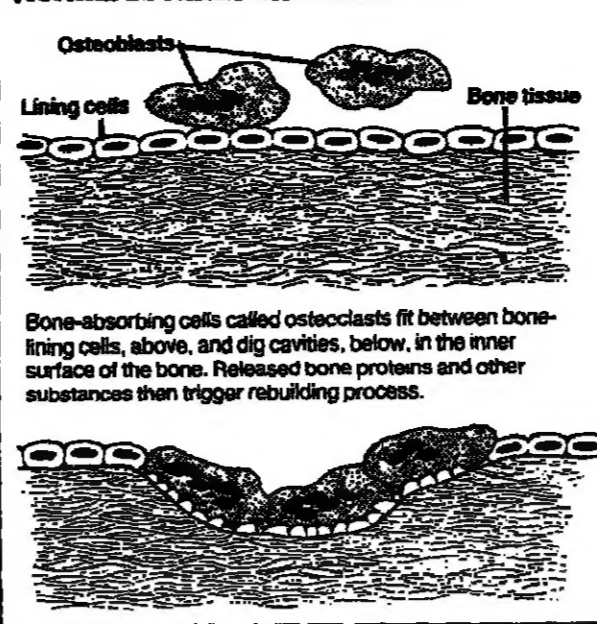
according to the National Osteoporosis Foundation, a co-sponsor of the recent conference, only about \$10 million in federal funds is devoted to research on osteoporosis, a disease that costs the United States an estimated \$7 billion to \$10 billion a year.

Recent developments in cell biology have made it possible to grow human bone cells in the laboratory and to isolate dozens of special proteins that influence their growth. For example, Dr. John D. Termine of the National Institute of Dental Research has isolated, identified and cloned several bone proteins that act to synchronize bone breakdown and replacement.

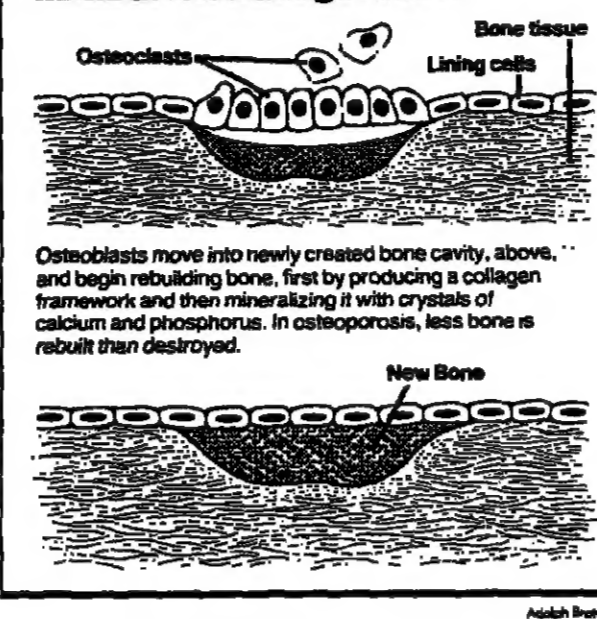
AMONG natural coupling agents that might be useful as treatments to reverse osteoporosis are skeletal growth factors, prostaglandins and cytokines, Dr. Riggs said. Dr. Robert Neer of the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston said preliminary studies indicated that parathyroid hormone given in conjunction with activated vitamin D can increase the formation of bone whose loss is involved in vertebral fractures and loss of height with age.

Contrary to the general view of bone as a static tissue, it is actually quite fluid, constantly being degraded and restored. At millions of remodeling sites throughout the skeleton, cells called osteoclasts continually etch away the bone and release calcium and bone proteins into the blood stream. This breakdown is chemically coupled to a rebuilding process in which cells called osteoblasts create new bone. The fluidity of bone enables it to quickly repair injuries and to maintain a steady level of calcium in blood when dietary intake or absorption are too low. Calcium is needed in the blood to aid in muscle contractions, maintaining cell membranes, blood clotting, absorption of vitamin B12 and activation of enzymes.

Normal Breakdown of Bone . . .



...And the Rebuilding Process



AIDS: Getting the Answers

By Lawrence K. Altman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — As AIDS continues its spread, mounting fear over the epidemic has been matched by persistent confusion over how the virus is transmitted.

More than 30,000 cases of acquired immune deficiency syndrome have been reported in the United States since 1981. More than half the patients have died. Most U.S. victims have been homosexual men and intravenous drug abusers. Four percent of cases have been attributed to the spread of the virus through heterosexual intercourse with a member of the known high-risk groups: bisexual men, drug abusers or those infected by contaminated transfusions or blood products. An unknown share of the additional 3 percent of cases with undetermined causes may have spread through heterosexual intercourse.

Q: How does AIDS spread?
A: Many studies have documented the spread of the virus to an uninfected person through anal or vaginal intercourse; through exchanges of blood, such as on contaminated hypodermic needles; from infected mothers to their infants before or during birth, and possibly through breast-feeding of infants.

Q: Who is now infected with the AIDS virus?

A: Experts estimate that up to 1.5 million Americans are infected with the AIDS virus. Most are homosexual men and intravenous drug users. A small, perhaps growing portion are men or women who were infected through heterosexual intercourse with a drug user or bisexual man. Anyone who has had sexual relations with a homosexual or bisexual man in the last decade, or who has used an unsterile needle to take drugs in the same period, is at risk.

Q: How can a person tell if he or she is infected with the AIDS virus?

A: A blood test detects the presence of AIDS virus antibodies.
Q: What proportion of those infected with the virus will develop AIDS?

A: Scientists believe that infection persists for life. Only with time will they learn what proportion of virus carriers go on to develop AIDS. The Federal Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta estimates that 20 percent to 30 percent of carriers will develop AIDS within five years of infection.

Q: Are some types of sexual intercourse more dangerous than others?

A: Experts believe that AIDS spreads more readily in anal intercourse than in vaginal intercourse because anal sex often involves breaks in rectal tissues. Studies suggest that the receptive partner in anal sex is at greater risk. Studies also have shown that AIDS can spread through vaginal intercourse.

Q: What is the risk of spreading the virus from a single act of vaginal intercourse with an infected person?

A: Precise data is lacking. From indirect evidence, federal scientists judge the risk of transmission in a single encounter to be low. But studies suggest that the virus may pass more easily among people who have had gonorrhea, genital herpes or other sexually transmitted diseases, perhaps as a result of open

sores in the skin of the genital area and the presence there of larger than usual numbers of the types of white blood cells that the virus invades.

Q: Can the virus spread through oral sex?

A: Federal epidemiologists suspect that it can because the virus is present in semen and vaginal secretions and thus might enter the cells of the body through cuts or mucous membranes in the mouth or throat.

Q: Is it dangerous to kiss an infected person?

A: Minute amounts of the AIDS virus have been found in the saliva of some virus carriers, but no cases of transmission by kissing have been documented.

Q: Do condoms protect against the spread of the virus?

A: Laboratory studies show that the virus cannot pass through condoms, and they are believed to offer a high degree of protection. However, condoms are not foolproof. Because the virus may be present in men's pre-ejaculation emissions and in vaginal secretions, experts recommend that condoms be used throughout the sex act.

Q: Are blood transfusions and blood products safe?

A: Now, because of rigorous testing of donated blood, the risk of AIDS infection from a transfusion is extremely low.

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IN BRIEF

Entire Organism's Genes Mapped

CHICAGO (UPI) — Researchers have made the first rough map of the genes of an entire organism. It was reported this week at a meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

The map, which took 18 months to construct, was an experiment in a project that would produce a detailed map of all human genes. Scientists hope the map can help decipher such genetic diseases as multiple sclerosis and Huntington's disease.

EC Plans to Build Brainy Computer

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — Plans to create a super-computer with the functions of a human brain, to meet a Japanese challenge in so-called artificial intelligence, have been announced by the European Commission.

The commission, the European Community's executive body, said it had asked six EC scientists to work out a program by May for teaching a computer to learn, see, recognize objects and make judgments. The project is called dubbed BRAIN (Basic Research in Adaptive Intelligence and Neurocomputing).

Acid Rain Blamed in Duck Decline

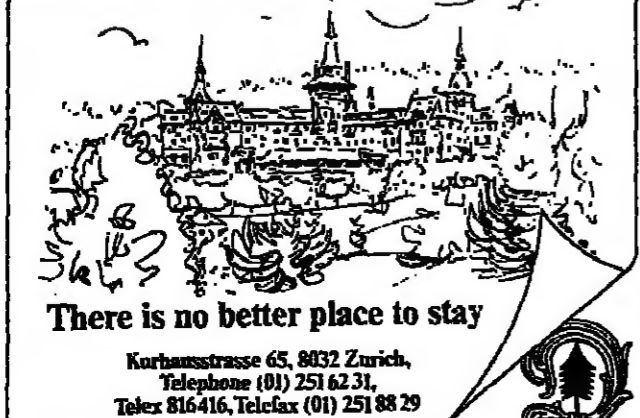
NEW YORK (NYT) — New research shows that acid rain may have contributed to the mysterious decline of black ducks in the last 30 years and may be causing serious, widespread damage to the breeding grounds of many other waterfowl, says the Izaak Walton League of America, a conservation group.

Although research is preliminary, wildlife biologists familiar with the report said it was the first strong indication that birds were suffering from the adverse effects of acid rain on the wetlands and lakes of eastern North America.

Hormone May Help in Cancer, AIDS

CHICAGO (UPI) — A major development in the fight against cancer and AIDS may be a genetically engineered protein that can strengthen the immune system, a scientist said.

"We're very excited," said Nicholas Plotnikoff, a neuropharmacologist with Oral Roberts University School of Medicine in Tulsa, Oklahoma. "This drug appears to work and has no toxic side effects at all as far as we can determine, which is virtually unheard of."

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BAT	9782	25	25	25 1/2	+
Enlark &	5375	13	13	13 1/2	+
Enlark &	5375	13	13	13 1/2	+
AM Int'l	6381	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	+
AM Int'l	5375	25	25	25 1/2	+
Amoco	5911	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	+
Wmco's	9782	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	+
A girl's se	3377	6	6	6 1/2	+
Ulfrs	3541	3	3	3 1/2	+
Tesla	5911	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	+
Wmco's	5375	13	13	13 1/2	+
Nytime's	5375	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	+
Alzar's	5375	13	13	13 1/2	+
Comer's	2337	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	+

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E.F. Hutton's drug analyst, Lynne Pauls, lowered her short-term opinion of the stock from attractive to neutral.

Federal Express was gaining. Goldman, Sachs reportedly put the stock on its buy list.

On the Amex, active issues included Home Shopping Network and Wickes, both lower, and BAT Industries, which was gaining.

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WALL STREET WATCH

'Mechanical' Index Funds
Edge Out Savvy Managers

By ANISE C. WALLACE

NEW YORK — The Standard & Poor's 500 index has shamed many money managers since 1983. For each of the past four years, the majority of them has failed to do better than the popularly followed index. Corporate executives who hire money managers to run their pension funds, said Byron R. Wien, investment strategist at Morgan, Stanley & Co., "have lost confidence in the profession."

That may be only a slight exaggeration. But growing numbers of investors have gotten fed up with money managers and have poured billions into index funds, which are mechanically invested pools designed simply to match the performance of a stock index. These "passive" funds exploded from \$1 billion 10 years ago to \$60 billion in 1984. By the end of last year, more than \$150 billion was invested in index funds with Bankers Trust, Wells Fargo Investment Advisors and Mellon Capital Management, to name a few of the largest managers.

And the S&P is not the only game in town. Funds indexed to smaller stocks, international securities and bonds are becoming popular. "We think there will be large growth in international and bond indexing," said Rick Nelson, the vice president at Bankers Trust who oversees \$25 billion in index funds. Bankers Trust recently started an index fund for wealthy individuals.

Index funds have two main advantages. They provide investors with a broadly diversified way to participate in the stock market. And they do so at a cheaper cost, with lower brokerage commissions because they are not actively traded.

An investor in the Vanguard Index Trust, offered by the Vanguard Group of Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, for example, pays roughly 0.28 percent of invested assets in management fees, while the average professionally managed equity mutual fund charges almost four times that amount.

Small investors can get into index funds for as little as perhaps \$250, although some funds have minimums ranging into the thousands. Costs vary: Some funds are no-load, or commissionless; others charge stiff up-front fees.

INDEX FUNDS have their limitations. Because passive funds are virtually unmanaged, their performance will mirror the moods and swings of the stock market. In a soaring bull market such as Wall Street has experienced for more than four years, index funds make many professionals look bad. But investors have to be prepared for a frightening—and expensive—downhill slalom when the overall market slumps. In a level market, a savvy professional money manager who can pick good stocks from the bad may be a better bet for an investor.

Still, based on their performance for 1986, many professionals may lose even more clients to index funds. Last year, the median equity fund measured by SEI Corp., one of the largest organizations that measures the performance of institutional money managers, climbed in value by only 16.7 percent. The S&P 500 rose 18.7 percent, beating out more than 67 percent of the managers surveyed by SEI, said Keith McDowell, vice president of marketing services at the Wayne, Pennsylvania, firm.

Most of the growth in index funds has been fueled by the billions of dollars from the large corporate and public pension funds managed by such giants as International Business Machines Corp., Exxon Corp. and the state of New York. But individuals have jumped on the bandwagon as well. With \$612 million in assets, the S&P index fund offered by Vanguard is the oldest and largest; it now has 17,000 investors.

Vanguard's growth has attracted a number of competitors, and investors now can choose index funds matched to a variety of indexes. For instance, small-stock index funds and international index funds have become popular in recent months.

Dimensional Fund Advisors in Santa Monica, California, sells three specialty index funds: a small-stock fund that buys the lower fifth, measured by capitalization, of the stocks on the New

See INDEX, Page 13

Currency Rates

Cross Rates	Feb. 18
Australian \$	1.250
Belgian franc	36.50
British pound	1.645
Canadian \$	0.710
Deutsche mark	1.360
French franc	6.55
Italian lire	1,360
Japanese yen	163.00
Netherlands guilder	2.20
Portuguese escudo	200.48
Spanish peseta	166.64
Swiss franc	1.48
West German mark	1.36
Yen	163.00

Other Dollar Values	Feb. 18
Argentine peso	1,250
Australian \$	1.250
Belgian franc	36.50
British pound	1.645
Canadian \$	0.710
Deutsche mark	1.360
French franc	6.55
Italian lire	1,360
Japanese yen	163.00
Netherlands guilder	2.20
Portuguese escudo	200.48
Spanish peseta	166.64
Swiss franc	1.48
West German mark	1.36
Yen	163.00

Interest Rates

European Deposits	Feb. 18
1 month	4.50%
3 months	4.75%
6 months	5.00%
1 year	5.25%

Key Money Rates Feb. 18	Feb. 18
3-month T-bill	7.125%
3-month commercial paper	7.125%
3-month Treasury bill	7.125%
3-month CD	7.125%

Asian Dollar Deposits	Feb. 18
1 month	4.50%
3 months	4.75%
6 months	5.00%
1 year	5.25%

U.S. Money Market Funds	Feb. 18
Money fund	7.125%
Money fund	7.125%
Money fund	7.125%

Gold	Feb. 18
Gold	350.00
Gold	350.00
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Greece
To Buy
Oil Firm

Seeks Control of
Foreign Concern

United Press International

ATHENS — Greece's Socialist government said Wednesday that it was planning legislation to take a controlling interest in a joint Canadian, U.S. and West German oil and gas consortium operating in the north Aegean Sea.

The surprise decision comes at a time when Greece is seeking to attract more foreign investment to revive its economy.

The industry and energy minister, Sakis Papadimitriou, said the Aegean oil fields were of "particular strategic importance" to Greece.

Mr. Papadimitriou said a draft bill was being prepared and the consortium, North Aegean Petroleum Co., had three months to present its case. The bill would then be submitted to Parliament.

Oil industry sources said the consortium's leader, Dennison Mines Ltd. of Canada, would not willingly sell its interest to the Greek state.

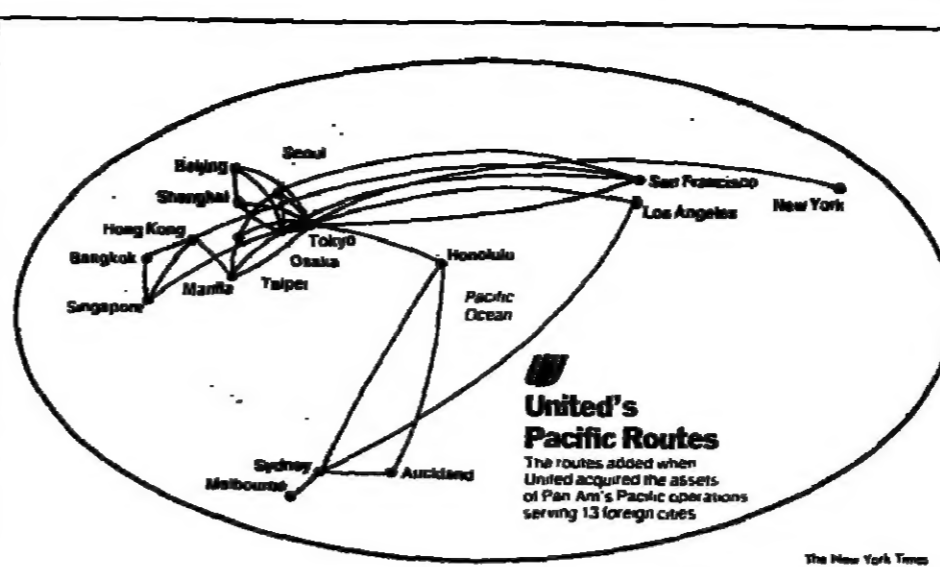
Mr. Papadimitriou said that if the government had to expropriate the shares, full compensation at market prices would be paid.

The energy minister described as "colonial" the contract signed between North Aegean Petroleum and the former conservative administration in 1975.

Dennison holds a 68.75 percent stake in North Aegean Petroleum. Hellenic Oil, a subsidiary of Fluor Corp., holds 14.06 percent. Winterhall AG, a unit of BASF AG, 12.5 percent and White Shield Corp. of Tulsa, Oklahoma, 4.7 percent.

The consortium exports about one-half of the average 1 million metric tons of crude oil the Pinos fields produce annually. The other half is purchased by the Greek state in U.S. dollars.

The government says the contract with the company means that Greece can save only 2.5 percent on its energy bill in foreign exchange.



United Flies Into Trouble in Pacific

But After Changes, Airline Asks Passengers for 2d Chance

By Agis Salpukas

NEW YORK — When United Airlines took over the Pacific routes of Pan American World Airways a year ago, it seemed poised to shake up and eventually dominate the far-flung and lucrative market in Asian air travel.

Established carriers there were apprehensive at the entry of a competitor with so vast a domestic network and such considerable resources.

So far, the fears have proved to be unfounded. United, the second-largest U.S. carrier after Texas Air, stumbled badly in taking over the routes.

A rash of flight delays and cancellations sent demanding business travelers, who are the backbone of the Pacific routes, to rivals such as Northwest Orient and Japan Air Lines. And competitors have accused United of taking a sly approach to its new territory, leaving it unprepared for the problems that arise in flying such long routes.

Contrary to expectations, United did not make an operating profit on its Pacific division in 1986. It does, however, expect a profit this year.

Executives concede that it has taken most of a year to improve service enough that United can feel confident about approach-

UAL Inc. to Change
Name to Allegis Corp.

Reuters

NEW YORK — UAL Inc., parent of United Airlines, will change its name to Allegis Corp., an identity management consulting firm, Lippincott & Margulies, announced Wednesday.

It said that UAL wanted the change because it had been perceived exclusively as an airline rather than as a diversified travel service company. UAL also owns Hertz Corp., the car rental company, Westin Hotels, Hilton International Inc. and Apollo computer reservation services.

The airline will also provide special tags for international travelers' luggage on domestic flights to ensure that those bags will be removed first, helping flyers to make connections.

It is also upgrading its in-flight

service by adding an extra flight attendant on its 747-SPs, and will replace plates, pillows and other accessories with new items that match the cabin decor.

Donald C. Moonjian, a United senior vice president and the general manager of the Pacific division, said United had greatly improved its performance by last fall, but decided to wait until this month before trying to persuade Pacific travelers to give it a second chance.

"The last thing we want is to bring them back and do the same thing and have them disappear again," he said in an interview at United's Chicago headquarters. Mr. Moonjian has also begun a tour to inspect the Pacific operations.

"We had a double hit," Mr. Moonjian said, referring to maintenance problems United encountered with Pan Am's aging Pacific fleet, and to the havoc those problems caused in flight schedules.

Of the airplanes United acquired from Pan Am, he said, 11 Boeing 747-SPs, six Lockheed L-1011s and a McDonnell Douglas DC-10-30 had more deferred maintenance items than the carrier's own fleet of more than 360 planes.

United had allocated \$20 million to bring the aircraft up to its own standards, he said.

See UNITED, Page 13

Japanese Increasing Their Stake in Hong Kong

By Patrick L. Smith

HONG KONG — When the number of American residents here surpassed the British population of 13,500 not long ago, much fuss was made about the phenomenon.

Hong Kong is changing, local commentators said, shedding the final vestiges of its colonial identity as the year when the British territory reverts to Chinese sovereignty approaches.

Hong Kong is changing, but it is far from certain that the Americans will outnumber the Japanese once the Chinese flag is hoisted in 1997. Driven chiefly by the rising value of the yen, Japanese banks, manufacturers, builders and retailers are committing themselves to Hong Kong more aggressively than any other group of foreign investors.

Of the 10 foreign bank licenses granted by Hong Kong last year, for example, five went to Japanese

applicants. This, with the withdrawal of two U.S. institutions, made the 25 Japanese banks that have branch offices here the largest foreign group in the territory.

Although their deposit bases are

the stock market, and they accounted for much of the buoyancy last year in the property scene.

New commitments by Japanese manufacturers, which have long run a distant second to American

companies here, have risen only modestly so far. But they are expected to grow more than threefold over the next year, according to government officials.

Japan's cumulative investment in Hong Kong industry, which is concentrated in the electronics sector, currently totals about \$420 million, compared with \$725 million for American companies.

"For the short term, at least," said Ian Howard, an analyst in Hong Kong's Industry Department, "it looks as though Japan will overtake the United States by a wide margin."

All of these developments have been powered in part by the yen's dramatic rise over the past 15 months, which made production at home more expensive and expanded the yen's role as an international reserve currency.

The higher Japanese profile in Hong Kong, although concentrated in banking and services, is contributing to a basic change in the structure of the economy.

With the changeover to Chinese control a decade away, many analysts expect mainland and foreign investment to play a much more important role relative to local capital than it has traditionally.

DIW noted that incoming orders had declined sharply in recent months and said that activity in the construction industry had fallen to an extremely low level.

DIW predicted that GNP would fall by a real 1 percent in the first quarter from the fourth quarter of 1986 and show a year-on-year increase of only 1.5 percent.

Bonn's Economy May Grow
Less Than 2%, Institute Says

Reuters

BONN — The growth rate of the West German economy may be markedly lower this year than was forecast as recently as December, two independent research institutes reported Wednesday.

The independent economic research institutes DIW of Berlin and IFO of Munich believe the slower growth on the dollar's dramatic decline against the Deutsche mark, which has damaged West Germany's vital export sector.

IFO revised its forecast for gross national product for all of 1987 to slightly below 2 percent from the 2.5 percent it forecast in December. GNP measures the total value of a nation's goods and services, including income from foreign investments.

IFO said that growth in 1987 would be carried by domestic demand alone and that exports would stagnate.

West Germany's five leading in-

The Japanese will dominate this market
by 1988. The weak among us will simply be
driven out of business.

Daniel Koo, Retail Management Association

small, Japanese banks and financial institutions are now believed to account for as much as half of the Hong Kong banking system's \$200 billion in total assets.

Japanese businesses have similarly come to dominate the market for large construction projects and department-store retailing. They have emerged as major players in

companies here, have risen only modestly so far. But they are expected to grow more than threefold over the next year, according to government officials.

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Guinness Names
2 Officials Amid
Share Inquiry

By Warren Getler

LONDON — Guinness PLC named a new chief executive and top financial officer Wednesday, filling gaps left by dismissals stemming from a government investigation into alleged share manipulation at the British brewing company.

The appointment as chief executive of Anthony Tennant, 56, who is currently the deputy chief executive of the British consumer goods group Grand Metropolitan PLC, was not unexpected.

But the naming of Michael Julien, the deputy chief executive of the troubled Eurotunnel consortium, to the new post of managing director for finance came as a surprise. Mr. Julien and Mr. Tennant will assume their duties on March 9.

Mr. Tennant is filling one of the two top posts left vacant when Ernest Saunders, the former Guinness chairman and chief executive, was fired last month.

Mr. Saunders oversaw the company's £2.7 billion (\$4.1 billion) takeover last year of Distillers Co., the whisky maker.

Guinness, which is being investigated by the Department of Trade and Industry, has admitted arranging for the repurchase of its stock to boost its share price and make its successful takeover offer for Distillers more attractive than a rival bid from Argyll Group PLC.

Guinness named Sir Norman MacFarlane, a Scottish industrialist, as chairman shortly after Mr. Saunders' dismissal with the aim of separating the roles of chairman and chief executive.

"Everybody expected Guinness would name a new chief executive" and that Mr. Tennant would be chosen, said Victor MacColl, a beverage analyst with the London brokerage Kleinwort Grenville Securities.

"But they've gone further in naming a managing director for finance," he said. "Now Guinness has quite a lot of depth in its management. Since the time Saunders had gone, Guinness appeared to be the proverbial chicken without its head."

Mr. Julien's position is a new one at Guinness. That appointment follows the resignation last month from Guinness's board of Olivier Roux, a consultant who was responsible for financial strategy and

who also resigned earlier this month from the consulting firm Bain and Co.

Mr. Tennant is expected to concentrate on marketing Guinness's existing beverages and developing new labels. Demand for the Distillers brand recently has been flat.

Mr. Julien, a former chief financial officer at Midland Bank PLC, said that financial prospects at Guinness "look excellent."

"The strategic vision at Guinness was right, despite those who may have made errors in how they achieved it," he said.

Mr. Julien had been viewed as a critical financial liaison for the Anglo-French project to build a tunnel across the English Channel.

His departure from the struggling Eurotunnel consortium, the third by a key British executive, could further erode investor confidence in the project, according to market observers.

A new chairman for the British arm of the Eurotunnel project is expected to be appointed Friday.

Housing Starts
Slipped 0.1% in
U.S. in January

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Construction of homes and apartments edged down 0.1 percent in January, the U.S. government reported Wednesday.

The Commerce Department said housing was started at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1,806 million units, compared with a December rate of 1,808 million units.

The small January change followed a big 10.4 percent jump in construction starts in December, the best monthly performance in a year. The December advance had been partly attributed to unusually mild weather, which had allowed builders to do more work.

For all of 1986, construction rose 3.7 percent to the highest level in eight years as the U.S. housing industry enjoyed the lowest home mortgage rates of this decade. Analysts are predicting that construction will decline slightly this year.

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Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

on February 13, 1987: U.S. \$172.82

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

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AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.
Amsterdam, 16th February 1987.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

ITT Turned to Profit in 4th Quarter

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — ITT Corp. reported Wednesday a \$102 million net profit for the fourth quarter of 1986, reversing a year-earlier loss caused by its decision to stop trying to sell digital phone switches in the United States.

For all of 1986, ITT earned \$494 million despite negative tax effects of the sale of its telecommunications operations to a French-controlled joint venture, Alcatel NV, in which ITT holds a minority stake.

ITT, the New York-based conglomerate whose holdings include insurance and financial services, Sheraton hotels, timberland and factories, said its quarterly profit of \$102 million, or 66 cents a share, contrasted with a loss of \$15 million in the fourth quarter of 1985.

For full 1986, ITT's \$494 million net profit, or \$3.23 a share, was a 68 percent improvement over \$294 million, or \$1.89 a share, in 1985.

Revenue, restated to exclude discontinued operations, rose 14.3 percent in the fourth quarter to \$4.8 billion from \$4.2 billion. Of that total, insurance and finance revenue made up \$2.6 billion, up from \$2.3 billion.

Revenue for all of 1986 rose 18.3 percent to \$17.4 billion from \$14.7 billion a year earlier. Of this, insurance and finance revenue made up \$9.5 billion, up from \$8.1 billion.

"Our 1986 operating performance was better than our expectations," said Rand W. Arnsperg, ITT chairman and chief executive.

In 1986, ITT withdrew from its original core business of telecom-

munications through the sale of the business to Alcatel NV, a joint venture under the control of France's state-owned Cie. Generale d'Electricite. ITT received \$1.25 billion in cash and transferred \$800 million in debt onto the venture's books.

ITT said the sale lessened fourth-quarter income by \$96 million because a provision for U.S. taxes more than offset a "substantial" pretax gain. ITT had to pay heavy taxes at the time of the transfer because earnings retained over the years by ITT's foreign telecommunications operations had not previously been subjected to taxation in the United States.

The 1985 decision to withdraw from the digital switching business resulted in a \$160 million charge in the last quarter.

EDS to Provide Service to GMAC At Fixed Prices

United Press International
DALLAS — Electronic Data Systems Corp. said Wednesday that it had signed its largest financial industry contract, a five-year, fixed-price transaction with General Motors Acceptance Corp.

Neither GMAC nor EDS, which also is a subsidiary of General Motors Corp., would reveal the contract's value. But analysts said it could be worth \$500 million to \$1 billion.

The contract, which could be extended to 10 years, calls for EDS to provide data processing, telecommunications and systems development services.

Analysts said that the contract was a significant step in EDS's efforts to bring its GM operations under the same long-term fixed-price contracts it has with non-GM clients.

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Salomon Officer to Join Trammell

By Arthur Higbee
International Herald Tribune
Raymond L. Golden has resigned as chief financial officer at Salomon Brothers Inc. to join Trammell Crow Co., the Dallas-based real estate firm.

Mr. Golden, 49, will be a senior partner and will open an investment banking office in New York for Trammell Crow.

"Things are going on in real estate that I had an interest in," Mr. Golden told The New York Times, "and this gives me a chance to pursue them with the largest real estate company in America."

Mr. Golden, a New York native, went to work for Salomon Brothers in 1962 in its statistical department after graduation from City College in New York and the Wharton School, the University of Pennsylvania's business school. As managing director of Salomon Brothers' regional offices in Dallas from 1978 to 1983, Mr. Golden met many Trammell Crow executives.

Trammell Crow describes itself as operating 200 million square feet (about 19 million square meters) of commercial space, 65,000 apartment units, 26 hotels, 13 hospitals, 4 million square feet of public distribution facilities and more than 5 million square feet of market cen-

ters. It is privately held by 200 partners and has about 5,000 employees.

Trammell Crow said Mr. Golden would participate in the overall leadership of the company, focusing on real estate finance.

Banco di Roma has promoted Giovanni Beneduci from deputy head of its New York branch to head of the branch and executive vice president for North America. In 25 years with Banco di Roma, Mr. Beneduci, 42, has served in Africa, the Middle East and Brazil. He replaces Nicola Stock, 49, who is moving to Rome to become deputy general manager for international operations.

Esprit, a San Francisco-based sportswear company, has named Corrado Federico president and chief operating officer, a new post. Mr. Federico, 46, had been president of Esprit Sport, a company division. Doug Tompkins remains Esprit's chief executive and has the added title of chairman. Mr. Tompkins and his wife, Susie Tompkins, a designer, began the sportswear company as Esprit de Corp. in 1970. In 1984, the company was reorganized into separate divisions for dresses, sportswear, children's clothing, accessories and shoes. Esprit owns seven stores and

eight franchises in the United States and 77 shops in department stores throughout the country.

Midland Montagu Capital Markets Inc., of New York, U.S. financial services subsidiary of Midland Bank PLC of London, has appointed Donald E. Maude to the newly created post of chief economist and research director. He will be based in San Francisco, where Midland Montagu's trading branch for U.S. government securities is located. Mr. Maude previously was chief economist for Refco Partners, commodities traders, in New York.

Ford Europe has recruited Didier Maitret, sales director at Ford France since 1983, as operations manager for southern Europe. Mr. Maitret, 40, succeeds Henrik Nenzen, who has been appointed chief of Ford Norway. Mr. Maitret in turn will be succeeded at Ford France by Thierry Dombrevail, 40, a 14-year veteran of Ford France, who most recently has been running utility vehicle sales for Ford Europe in Britain.

Pegasus Gold Inc. of Spokane, Washington, said its board appointed James Foreman to chief executive officer in addition to his duties as president. He succeeds Howard Tennell, who has retired as chief executive officer and chair-

Chemical Shifts Its Management

Reuters
NEW YORK — Chemical New York Corp. realigned management responsibilities and titles Wednesday with a new four-man corporate office.

Previously, Chemical had three presidents. Now it has one, Thomas Johnson, 46, who will be the No. 2 officer under the chairman and chief executive, Walter V. Shipley, 51. Mr. Johnson will run corporate and institutional business.

Robert J. Callender, 56, previously a president, becomes vice chairman in charge of consumer and midsize business. Richard S. Simmons, 58, remains a vice chairman for legal matters. The third president, Robert Lipp, resigned last year.

man, Pegasus also appointed Stanton R. Bennett as general counsel, succeeding Milton Zink, who resigned. Mr. Zink was succeeded by Stanton R. Bennett as chief legal counsel, secretary and director. The company brought in a committee in December to ascertain whether loans made to certain officers complied with its regulations.

Fiat Seeks 100% Of Hesston Corp.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
HESTON, Kansas — The board of Hesston Corp., a farm-equipment maker that is majority-owned by Fiat SpA, approved Wednesday a full takeover of the company by the Italian industrial group.

The decision is subject to shareholder approval at a meeting April 28. Each Hesston common share would be exchanged for \$4 in cash and each \$1.60 convertible preferred share for \$12.50 under Fiat's offer, valued at \$10 million. Fiat is also involved in farm machinery Fiat Trattori SpA.

Hesston, hurt by the decline of the U.S. agricultural economy, reported Wednesday a loss of \$42.9 million for 1986, after a 1985 loss of \$18.8 million.

(UPI, Reuters)

Nippon Kokan Plans to Slash Jobs, 5th Steel Firm to Do So

New York Times Service
TOKYO — Nippon Kokan KK, Japan's second-largest steelmaker, said Wednesday it would cut its work force by nearly 24 percent. It is the fifth Japanese steel company to announce cuts.

The company, which is expecting to report a loss at the end of its fiscal year, said it would cut 7,000 jobs over three years.

The announcement brings to 43,000 the number of jobs that the five major steelmakers are planning to cut, an estimated 25 percent of their total work force.

Nippon steel Corp., the world's largest steelmaker, said last Friday that it would close four furnaces, cut production capacity by 29 percent, and eliminate 41 percent, or 19,000, of its jobs in the steel sector by 1991.

The Japanese steel industry has been hit by the strength of the yen, which has risen by about 60 percent against the dollar since September 1985, and by tougher competition from South Korea. A stronger yen makes Japanese products more expensive abroad.

The five biggest Japanese steel producers reported a combined loss of \$1.2 billion in the first half of the April-March fiscal year.

As other steelmakers have done, Nippon Kokan pledged not to fire workers, but to eliminate jobs through attrition and transferring workers into new business fields.

The company has a total of 30,000 workers, 20,000 in its steel division, which would be reduced by 6,000 people; 3,000 in its shipbuilding division, which would be reduced by 1,000, and others in new diversified areas.

DB Reports Stable Net in Luxembourg

International Herald Tribune
LUXEMBOURG — The Luxembourg subsidiary of Deutsche Bank AG, West Germany's largest commercial bank, reported Wednesday that its net profit was unchanged last year at 35.7 million Deutsche marks (\$19.6 million under current exchange rates).

Deutsche Bank Compagnie Financiere Luxembourg said its business volume fell 5 percent to 24.12 billion DM last year from DM 25.65 billion DM in 1985, mainly because of the dollar's decline against other major currencies.

Ulrich Weiss, the managing board chairman of Deutsche Bank Luxembourg, said that operating earnings were "around 300 million DM and were commensurate with the good results of 1985."

The 35.7 million DM profit for 1986 will be channeled into reserves, Mr. Weiss said. The remainder of operating earnings will be placed in reserves for country risk, or the risk of lending funds or making an investment in a particular country, he said.

"We're continuing with our policy of strengthening risk reserves, which, given debt risks in some countries and the still unsolved debt crisis, is of even more critical importance than before," he said.

A decline in the demand for short-term credits, particularly among West German customers, also contributed to the lower business volume in 1986, Mr. Weiss said. But that drop was softened by an increase in money market business with other banks, he added.

If Texaco Eyes Bankruptcy, Will Pennzoil Blink?

By Thomas C. Hayes
New York Times Service
DALLAS — The threat of a bankruptcy by Texaco Inc. may be the most compelling reason for Pennzoil Co. to lower its demands and accept a settlement soon in their landmark three-year legal battle, according to lawyers close to the case.

The threat, first expressed after a jury ruled against Texaco in November 1985, became a concern again last week when a Texas appellate court upheld a ruling that Texaco pay \$8.53 billion in damages, plus interest, to Pennzoil.

In a bankruptcy, Pennzoil would be Texaco's largest creditor. But in the end Pennzoil would probably receive less than total victory in the courts would bring, the lawyers said.

For Texaco — which at \$35.3 billion in assets is four times larger than Penn Central Corp., the biggest company ever to enter Chapter 11 proceedings — bankruptcy would all but eliminate \$8.5 billion in current market value, provoke a number of stockholder lawsuits and threaten the survival of hundreds of small suppliers.

It would also enmesh thousands of suppliers and creditors worldwide. Bankruptcy talks might take three years or more, and \$20 billion in Texaco debts might not be settled until sometime after 1995.

After last week's ruling, both sides said they were open to negotiations but blamed each other for past failures. No settlement

talks have taken place since the appellate court ruling last Thursday, according to Joseph D. Jamail, a Pennzoil lawyer.

Another factor increases the likelihood of a settlement soon. In October, Pennzoil reorganized into four separate business lines, a move that would enable it to spin off its exploration and production unit quickly if a settlement could be reached. J. Hugh Liedtke, Pennzoil's chairman and chief executive, "is sitting on his side of the table with all buttons ready to be pushed," said Mary D. Cohen, an analyst with Kidder, Peabody & Co.

Moreover, Mr. Liedtke had his 65th birthday this month, a factor that may make him less willing than Texaco's new top executives to continue dealing into the next decade. Texaco's chief executive, James W. Kinneer, is 58, and Alfred C. Deane Jr., its chairman, is 55.

Viewed this way, a Texaco offer of proven oil reserves would have appeal for Pennzoil, especially with oil prices widely expected to rise to up to \$28 a barrel by 1990. The question is, what would Pennzoil accept?

Baine P. Kerr, a retired Pennzoil executive and its negotiator with Texaco, said Mr. Liedtke was opposed to any deal that would put Pennzoil employees under Texaco management. He added, though, that Mr. Liedtke was amenable to creating a new company owned by Pennzoil shareholders with assets contributed from both Pennzoil and Texaco.

Analysts said Pennzoil wanted a tax-free transfer of Texaco reserves. Yet, if Texaco

agreed to much more than \$1 billion, its market value would plunge, increasing its vulnerability to a takeover.

Texaco is said to have offered reserves worth as much as \$1.5 billion, while Pennzoil is believed to be holding out for close to \$3 billion. Mr. Kinneer said last week that Texaco's offers included giving Pennzoil the right to buy the 1 billion barrels of oil Pennzoil sought in its merger deal with Getty Oil Co., but no price was mentioned. Mr. Liedtke has characterized past Texaco offers as "ally."

Texaco also has a public-policy element in its bankruptcy brinkmanship. By raising the specter of bankruptcy, Texaco appears to be attempting to arouse political pressure against the Texas judiciary.

The Texas Supreme Court, to which Texaco has vowed to appeal, cannot reduce the award. It can only reverse the decision and order a retrial if it agrees with Texaco's position that New York law was misapplied by the lower courts.

Texaco's prospects for relief from the U.S. Supreme Court are also uncertain. In trying to persuade the Supreme Court to take the case, Texaco likely would argue it did not receive a fair hearing in Texas, that New York law was misapplied and that, if the Texas decision stood, it would have a "chilling effect" on interstate commerce.

The court is expected to rule by midsummer on Pennzoil's bid to remove a federal court order that let Texaco pursue its appeals in Texas without posting a \$12 billion bond.

COMPANY NOTES

American Can Co. told the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission it has acquired 2.63 million shares of Lomas and Nettleton Financial Corp., or 9.2 percent of the common stock outstanding. American Can said it spent \$73.7 million on its investment stake in the mortgage banking concern.

Arnoff Group Inc. said it received applications for 187.5 million new shares, or 96.6 percent of the shares offered in connection with its proposed purchase of Safeway Food Stores Ltd. for \$681 million (about \$1.04 billion). The balance will be taken up by institutions.

Recon Western Inc., a Milwaukee-based mining equipment manufacturer, will become a private company through a \$238 million leveraged buyout after the sale of its aerospace unit to Lucas Industries for \$115 million to \$120 million.

Bond Corp. Holdings Ltd., of Australia, said its 47-percent-owned retail affiliate, Waltons Bond Ltd., is selling all its retailing activities to the private Melbourne-based Venture Stores (Retailers) Pty. No price was disclosed.

British Airways PLC said it would suspend its Baltimore to London service from April 1. The recently denationalized airline said the move would allow it to strengthen its service in 14 other U.S. gateway cities.

Hoechst AG of West Germany is again extending its tender offer for all shares of Celanese Corp. of the United States, until Friday, while it continues talks

with the U.S. Federal Trade Commission on its bid for the fibers and chemical company. The current offer would have expired Tuesday.

Manufacturers Hanover Corp. is eliminating about 150 middle management and 50 clerical positions in its operations group.

Olivetti SpA of Italy is launching a new portable personal computer on international markets. The M-15 is smaller than a briefcase, weighs less than 6 kilos (about 13 pounds) and can run all market-standard personal computer programs. Sales will begin in Britain, at £1,295 (about \$1,980).

Phillips Petroleum Co. plans to boost capital spending by 12 percent to \$730 million in 1987. Spending on exploration and production, representing about half of the budget, will be roughly the same as in 1986.

Security Pacific Corp.'s merger discussions with Westamerica Bancorporation, based in San Rafael, California, have ended, Westamerica said, as no agreement could be reached within a reasonable time. In September, Los Angeles-based Security Pacific bought options on 9.9 percent of Westamerica's common stock and later exercised its option to buy a further 4.9 percent.

Texas Instruments Inc. announced agreements to license its semiconductor patents to Oki Electric Industry Co., Matsushita Electronics Corp. and Mitsubishi Electric Corp. through 1990.

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Denmark	D.Kr.	2,300	1,250	690	6.30	10	D.Kr. 3.7	D.Kr. 1,347
Finland*	F.M.	1,630	880	490	4.50	8	F.M. 3.5	F.M. 1,274
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Ireland	Ir£	140	77	42	0.38	0.70	Ir£ 0.32	Ir£ 116
Italy	Lire	350,000	190,000	106,000	960	1,800	Lire 840	Lire 305,760
Luxembourg	L.Fr.	10,700	5,800	3,200	29	50	L.Fr. 21	L.Fr. 7,644
Netherlands	Fl.	634	340	190	1.75	3	Fl. 1.25	Fl. 455
Norway*	N.Kr.	1,650	900	500	4.50	8	N.Kr. 3.50	N.Kr. 1,274
Portugal	Esc.	19,000	10,400	5,700	52	125	Esc. 73	Esc. 26,572
Spain*	Ptas.	26,500	14,600	8,000	73	135	Ptas. 62	Ptas. 22,568
Sweden*	S.Kr.	1,700	920	520	4.70	8	S.Kr. 3.30	S.Kr. 1,280
Switzerland	S.Fr.	490	270	148	1.35	2.50	S.Fr. 1.15	S.Fr. 418
Rest of Europe, N. & French Africa, Middle East	\$	400	220	120	1.19	Varies by country	\$ 0.89	
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	3%	18%	2%	2 1/4%	6	5 1/4%	5 1/4%
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	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
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Prod.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Prod.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Prod.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64																																				

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[illegible][illegible]

MEX Highs-Lows

The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) = daily; (w) = weekly; (b) = bi-monthly; (r) = regularly; (i) = irregularly.

MANAGEMENT - Mgt Trust, SA \$ 262.41 - MGT TRUST CO INC	(w) External Fund..... 29.21 (w) Cash Fund..... 24.23 (w) U.S. Bond..... 15.64	(d) CIF (Balanced)..... 29.94 (d) European Equity Fund..... 15.36 (d) Asia..... 15.36	(m) Asian Portfolio..... \$ 143.24 (m) Australia Fund..... \$ 81.24
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[illegible]

Deutsche Mark, BF - Belgium Francs; CS - Canadian Dollars; FF - French Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; LF - Luxembourg Francs; ECU - European Currency Unit; s - Pence; Sp - Spanish Peseta; Y - Yen; a - asked; + - Offer Price; - - bid change; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; N.S. - News S. suspended; S.S. - Shock Split; - - Ex-Ordinary; - - Ex-Rite; - - Performance Index; December; s - Redeem. Price; Ex-Coupon; B - Offer Price Incl. 3% interest charge; B - NAV as of end Jan 1977.

12%	5%	Remick	1.40	22.1	21	85	6	5%	6	20%	15%
12%	13	NRHC	28	1.9	48	25	14%	14%	14%	10 1/4%	12 1/4%
25%	10%	WIPort	1.10	1	12	1261	14%	15%	15%	5%	3%
25%	10%	WIPort	1.10	1	12	1261	14%	15%	15%	5%	3%

[illegible]

1.45	7.3	5	19%	19%	19%	Cherwin & S	Color Master
7.98	7.7	30	19%	19%	19%	Datorex II	Drillers
		17	4%	4	4%	Galaxy Col	Grill & Chan
		20	2%	4	4	MacNisch	Mark IV

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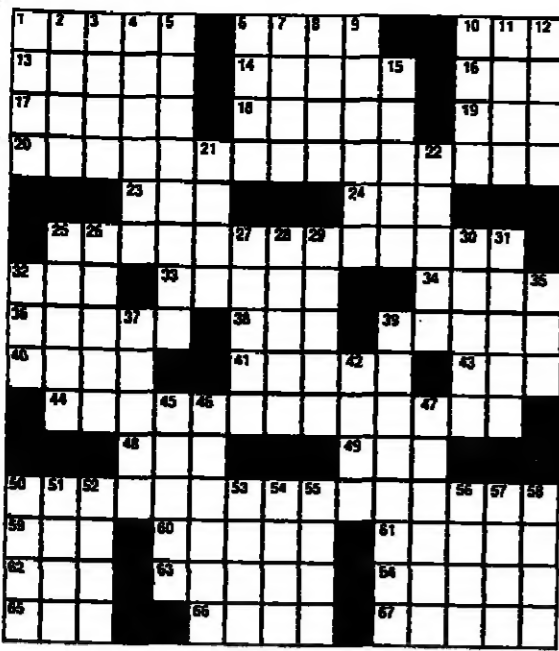
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THE

姓名: 王德林
 性别: 男
 年龄: 45
 籍贯: 山东烟台
 职业: 教师
 学历: 本科
 学位: 硕士
 职称: 副教授
 工作单位: 烟台大学
 联系地址: 烟台大学
 联系电话: 0535-2634000
 电子邮箱: wangdelin@yantaiu.edu.cn

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Figure 6.



ACROSS

1 Cookies
6 "the Great," Dumm cartoon
10 Campus in Dallas, Tex.
12 Log bone
14 Prepare to plaster
16 Kind of end of team
17 provocateur
18 Look forward to
19 Like Abner
20 Spot for some sun worshippers
23 Exist
24 Tilt
25 Elements
32 Miss Piggy, to
33 Ornament
34 Former spouses
36 Outstanding person
38 An area of Italy
39 "Give a man a horse—
40 Snicker—
41 Cake, in Madrid
43 Suffix with cook or rook
44 Apt anagram for 25 Across

DOWN

1 Datum, for short
2 Almost
3 Busy as
4 Of part of the ear
5 "Juke Box—
6 Jai
7 Concerns of judges
8 Utah, to René
9 Ary
10 Norman battle site
11 Chief
12 Surly
15 Seat at a bar
21 Sea (part of Jordan's boundary)
22 White House reception
25 Progress
26 Houston N.F.L. player
27 "There's reason why": Tennyson
28 Nonsense
29 Bergen's Mortimer
30 Shine
31 Rises high
32 Hosp. workers
35 Shipbuilder's concern
37 Hear
39 hands full (be pressed)
42 Tattle
45 "a Stranger": Thompson
46 Condenses
47 Aim
50 Penury
51 Wild time
52 Yen
53 Nerd
54 Asian Bigfoot
55 "la guerre"
56 Kathy—, pro golfer
57 Historic Hungarian city
58 Parched

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PEANUTS



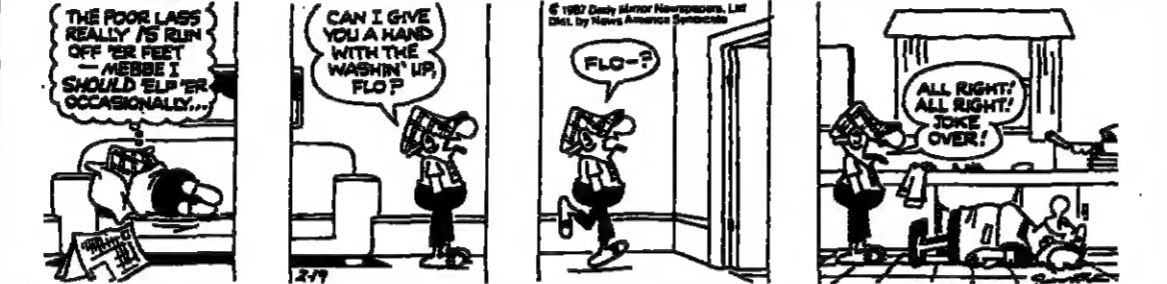
BLONDIE



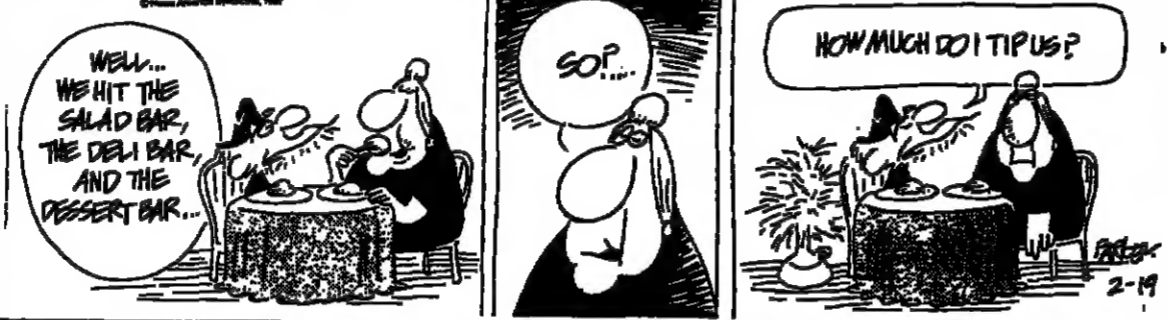
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

PRUTE
NUGOY
NERUNG
RAYTLE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: "O - - - - -"

Yesterday's Jumbles: SIXTY OPERA JUSTY HITHER
Answer: When you open your mouth to yawn, it should be a hint to others to do this—SHUT THEM!

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	15	9	13	15	9
Amsterdam	14	10	13	15	9
Antwerp	14	10	13	15	9
Berlin	14	10	13	15	9
Bombay	28	22	28	22	22
Buenos Aires	14	10	13	15	9
Calcutta	28	22	28	22	22
Cairo	14	10	13	15	9
Chennai	28	22	28	22	22
Cebu	28	22	28	22	22
Colon	14	10	13	15	9
Hankow	14	10	13	15	9
Hong Kong	14	10	13	15	9
Kobe	14	10	13	15	9
London	14	10	13	15	9
Manila	28	22	28	22	22
Medan	28	22	28	22	22
Osaka	14	10	13	15	9
Paris	14	10	13	15	9
Perth	14	10	13	15	9
Port of Spain	14	10	13	15	9
Rangoon	28	22	28	22	22
San Francisco	14	10	13	15	9
Singapore	28	22	28	22	22
Sourabaya	28	22	28	22	22
Taipei	28	22	28	22	22
Tokyo	14	10	13	15	9
Yokohama	14	10	13	15	9

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Press Feb. 18
Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Amsterdam	Close	Prev.	London	Close	Prev.
ABN	313	314	AA Corp	154	154
ABN	313	314	Allied	373	373
ABN	313	314	Amalgamated	373	373
ABN	313	314	Amalgamated	373	373
ABN	313	314	Amalgamated	373	373
ABN	313	314	Amalgamated	373	373
ABN	313	314	Amalgamated	373	373
ABN	313	314	Amalgamated	373	373
ABN	313	314	Amalgamated	373	373
ABN	313	314	Amalgamated	373	373

Singapore

Close	Prev.	Close	Prev.
ABN	313	314	314
ABN	313	314	314
ABN	313	314	314
ABN	313	314	314
ABN	313	314	314
ABN	313	314	314
ABN	313	314	314
ABN	313	314	314
ABN	313	314	314
ABN	313	314	314

Tokyo

Close	Prev.	Close	Prev.
ABN	313	314	314
ABN	313	314	314
ABN	313	314	314
ABN	313	314	314
ABN	313	314	314
ABN	313	314	314
ABN	313	314	314
ABN	313	314	314
ABN	313	314	314
ABN	313	314	314

Zurich

Close	Prev.	Close	Prev.
ABN	313	314	314
ABN	313	314	314
ABN	313	314	314
ABN	313	314	314
ABN	313	314	314
ABN	313	314	314
ABN	313	314	314
ABN	313	314	314
ABN	313	314	314
ABN	313	314	314

BOOKS

IMPORTANT NONSENSE

By Lionel Abel. 332 pages. \$22.95. Prometheus Books, 700 E. Amhurst Street, Buffalo, N.Y. 14215.

Reviewed by John Gross

IN the preface to his new collection of essays, Lionel Abel tells us that "there is a wonderful drawing by the Surrealist painter Roberto Matta, entitled 'Beware, a Fool is Coming.' The drawing is of a window, through which one sees approaching a man with the most fondly foolish face imaginable." A harmless enough creature, by the sound of it—why should we be on our guard?

Well, supposing he stopped smiling and began giving us advice? Abel praises the artist's insight in perceiving the danger, and adds a characteristic reflection of his own: "I have noted that persons with bad judgment are most insistent that we do what they think best."

In setting out to combat the "important nonsense" of his title, Abel makes it clear that he has nothing against nonsense that accepts its own nonsensical condition—the nonsense of comedy or high spirits. His quarrel is with solemn, pseudo-profound nonsense, nonsense that is important because of the damage it can do. At the very least, it gets in the way of better things.

But all this is rather vague. What exactly does Abel have in mind?

The title essay opens with a rousing call for more light, a reminiscence of Bertrand Russell giving a talk in Paris in which he assured his audience that the kind of philosophy most liable to exert widespread influence was bad philosophy: "One can't overrate the power of nonsense."

The subject of the essay, however—the psychohistorical gospel of Norman O. Brown, as set forth in his books of the 1960s, "Love Against Death" and "Love's Body"—turns out to be narrower than the opening paragraphs promise. However pertinent Abel's criticisms, Brown's work seems to me too idiosyncratic, too much of a one-man show, to serve as the occasion for a general checkup on our cultural discontents.

Abel gets to grips with a much broader, more oppressive problem in an essay on the reigning fashions in academic literary criticism, agreeably entitled "It Isn't True and It Doesn't Rhyme." As Abel observes, "the important thing today in connection with any book"—in the seminar room, at least—"is to be able to dominate it with some idea drawn not from literature but from some other discipline: anthropology, psychology, semiology or whatever."

Related to this demotion of literature are other forms of domination—the belief that the commentary ought to be more interesting than the text, for example, and the notion that the ideal reader ought to be a kind of rewrite man, deliberately distorting the words on the page in the light of his own preoccupations. Abel points out that when you refer to a poem or novel or play as a text, you have already begun to "deconstruct" it, and he shows by example how thoroughly destructive the process of deconstruction can be.

Elsewhere in the book he takes issue with what he sees as a drift toward cultural nihilism, with "the high regard for everything now favored in the 'cultural circles' (this from an essay on pornography), and with a variety of current fallacies and confusions. In a fine defense of Lionel Trilling against his detractors, he talks of Trilling's criticism extending to a critique of moral, literary and political habits, and it is a critique with which he plainly feels a good deal of sympathy.

Abel's hostility to the deconstructionists and their colleagues doesn't mean that he is indifferent to literary theory as such. On the contrary, in the course of the book he frequently addresses himself to theoretical issues—in a discussion of the principles of comedy, for example, and in an account of Dostoevsky's consideration of a philosophical novelist, which turns out to be a useful distinction between characters in literature who are "refuted" (like Raskolnikov in "Crime and Punishment") and characters who are "defeated" (like Iago or Shylock).

Nor does he shy away from the idea that a critic's tasks, or privileges, may well include the unearthing of meanings in a work of art of which the artist himself was unaware. One notable essay, on Sophocles, is largely taken up with the whole question of "the hidden," the gap between a writer's avowed intentions and unexamined assumptions.

Abel is almost invariably stimulating, and often entertaining, too: I applaud anyone who can begin a sentence, "In our own time, and I am not talking about the last fifty minutes but about the last fifty years." The writers he discusses in "Important Nonsense," apart from those already mentioned, include Sartre, Jean Genet, Edmund Wilson and Arthur Koestler.

John Gross is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

CHARLES Goren's contribution to contract bridge was to translate Ely Culbertson's ideas from honor tricks to a point count that was more palatable to the public. His organization has flourished since his retirement, the effort currently led by Tannah Hirsch. Hirsch held the diagrammed South hand in a recent rubber bridge game. A simple Stayman auction led to three no-trump and a heart was led.

There were only eight tricks

in sight and no routes as to find a ninth. Establishing diamonds offered no chance, for it was clear that the defenders would take a diamond and a least four heart tricks.

West's lead of the three of spades held four or five hearts. Hirsch boldly took the heart ace and returned the suit aiming for a suicide squeeze against himself. South won the diamond shift and took his other diamond winner. Three club winners led the lead in dummy in this position:

There were only eight tricks

shifted quickly to the spade king and there would have been no squeeze. It does not help South to win and cash clubs for East can afford to throw two hearts.

But there was more to the analysis than that, as Hirsch noted. The contract can be made against any defense if South makes the surprising play of cashing his four club winners immediately.

Such a play is quite abnormal: The declarer's usual tactics require a quick surrender of tricks that must be lost, followed eventually by the play of sure winners.

But here, remarkably, the squeeze operates "without the count." South has not lost any of the four tricks he can afford to lose but East cannot stand the pressure. On the third round of clubs he can throw a spade, but the fourth round forces him to part with a heart.

Once East's heart length has been reduced, South is in control. He can surrender a diamond or a spade to set up his ninth trick.

North and South were vulnerable.

The bidding:

South West North East

1 N.T. Pass 1 N.T. Pass

2 N.T. Pass 2 N.T. Pass

West led the heart three.

The lead of the club ten

ruined East and the game was

made. But Hirsch then discovered

that he could have been

defeated. East could have

Young

Young is a collection of essays by various authors, including John Gross, who is on the staff of The New York Times. The essays cover a wide range of topics, including literature, philosophy, and culture. The book is published by Prometheus Books, 700 E. Amhurst Street, Buffalo, N.Y. 14215.

temple Ag

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Check: mailov a New Up

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SPORTS

Young Hotshots Find Fame Isn't Child's Play

By John Nelson

NEW YORK — When she was 21, Nancy Lopez felt like she was 26. Before long, she was crying herself to sleep at night. Boris Becker is 19 and feels like he's 24. He has long since fled his hometown for privacy.

They are only two of sports' young millionaires — 15 going on 50 — who are hounded for their time and money, are spotlighted by the media and pestered by agents and friends looking for meal tickets. All but a few bear the scars of fame's heavy thrust hitting them at ages when their peers are worrying about acne and dating.

Elvira Becker watched her red-haired, freckle-faced son of 17 walk through an English hotel lobby on his way to the awards dinner. Boris Becker, who had just won Wimbledon, was in a white dinner jacket. "He's not our little boy anymore," she said.

Becker, now 19, has since won Wimbledon again. His earnings in 1986, including endorsements, were estimated at \$10 million.

West Germans gave him a hero's welcome in 1985 when he became the youngest player ever to win Wimbledon. The love affair lasted until they found out he had left home for Monte Carlo. He said he wanted privacy, but was accused of leaving for tax purposes and to escape military service. An "Anti-Becker Club" was formed by a Frankfurt post office worker, and there were death threats.

From a mixed bag of adoration and revulsion, Becker says the things he misses most are his freedom and lost youth. "It's not easy for me to walk around the streets at home anymore," he said. "I can walk in the streets in Monte Carlo. I can go to the movies. I can go to discos, and I won't be mobbed by fans. I feel like I'm 24, not 19, like I did a few years in my life."

Last month his trainer, Günther Bosch, quit after Becker spit at an umpire, broke his racket and threw tennis balls at the crowd while losing at the Australian Open. Bosch said Becker had poor work habits, and said he feared further association with him would "put my good name at risk."

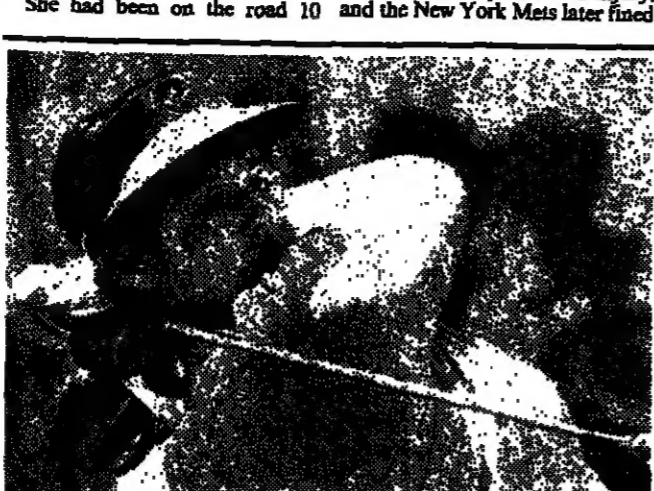
Said Becker's manager, Ion Tiriac: "You have to worry about all the attention — he has to get used to it and cope with it."

In her rookie season of 1978, Lopez, barely 20, perked up inter-

est in the women's golf tour by winning a record nine tournaments. With eight victories, she was No. 1 again in 1979, the year she married sportscaster Tim Melton. In 1980 she won four events; there were three victories in '81 and only two in '82. She lost her swing and gained weight.

"I had gotten married, and I kind of stopped working on my game," Lopez said. "I got into bad habits. I was miserable. I cried every day back at the hotel. I was really disgusted with myself."

She had been on the road 10



Nancy Lopez in 1980, when everything began going wrong.

months a year, playing an average of 23 tournaments. In her spare time, she was managing a growing endorsement empire.

She and Melton were divorced in 1982. "My husband really couldn't handle the time that I was away from him and the things I was doing to further my career," Lopez said. She also said she was worried, at one point, that Melton had married her "for my money."

Lopez said a false sense of maturity contributed. "It was an unreal time," she said. "All the time I was winning, I never got to sit back and enjoy it. It's hard for me to even remember what happened because I never absorbed it."

"When I was 19, I never thought I'd be married at 21. But when I was 21, I thought I was 26 — I felt I was grown up. But I really wasn't."

"When you're young, deep down inside you can't cope. You think you can, but you really can't."

Lopez is 30 now. She was No. 1 again in 1985, setting records for single-season earnings (\$416,472) and scoring average (70.73). She

took off most of last season to have her second daughter with baseball player Ray Knight, whom she married in 1983. Lopez's first victory this season was the 35th of her career, qualifying her for golf's hall of fame.

It was a Tuesday night in April of 1986, and Dwight Gooden's reputation was about to take another rap.

Earlier in the year, Gooden had tried to cover up an ankle injury, and the New York Mets later fired

him for missing a spring-training workout. This time, he was dismissed by police at LaGuardia Airport after he, his sister and his fiancée were involved in an argument with a rental-car agent.

"Maybe future pictures of me will have a number under my face instead of on my back," Gooden joked at the time.

At 19 and already in his third professional season, pitcher Gooden was named the National League's 1986 rookie of the year. In 1985, he won the Cy Young Award with a 24-4 record. He set strikeout records and was rewarded with a \$1.32 million contract.

That's when the real trouble began. The Mets won the 1986 championship, but Gooden had the year of a mortal, 17-6, and failed in two World Series starts. He skipped the ticker-tape parade, saying he had partied too hard the night before. In November, he broke his engagement to Carlene Pearson and revealed he had a son by another woman.

Last Dec. 13, Gooden and four

companions were arrested after a late-night fight with police in his hometown of Tampa, Florida. He pleaded no contest to felony charges of battery and resisting arrest. He is on probation.

Those close to him characterize Gooden as a good kid, trying to hold onto a youth he never had, a little out of place in a world of blazing lights and seven-figure salaries.

"Dwight is fighting himself," said his boyhood friend, pitcher Floyd Youmans of the Montreal Expos. "He doesn't know how he's supposed to be, now that he's a millionaire. ... It all came so fast to him."

"Some things about him are going to have to change, let's be frank," said Billy Reed, Gooden's Little League and high school coach. "Sometimes people want to make you do things — buy this, do that. They think he has all the money in the world. You've got to pick your friends. You've got to say no."

The Mets have asked Gooden to consider moving away from Tampa during the offseason, but haven't pressed the issue because "he's so close to his mother and father, we're afraid of a backlash," said General Manager Frank Cashen. And he doesn't want to let go of his youth. "One time, he's supposed to do a commercial," Cashen said. "He didn't show, so we went looking for him. He's out in the schoolyard shooting baskets with kids. That's what he wants to do — he's really just a kid. We kind of robbed him of that."

Mike Tyson, 20, is the youngest heavyweight boxing champion ever. He is guaranteed between \$5 million and \$6 million for his next two fights alone, but his handlers say his mind isn't on money.

"Whatever the antithesis for extravagance is, that's Mike," said Jimmy Jacobs, who helps to manage Tyson's career and finances. "He asks for very little spending money, and, in perspective, he doesn't spend very much."

Maybe Tyson remembers when he didn't have much money, when trouble found him before he'd found fame. Tyson grew up in Brooklyn, ran with the wrong crowd and wound up at a reformatory after he was arrested during an armed robbery. "They held the guns," Tyson said. "I would just put everything in a bag. I was 11."

At 13, he was introduced to Cus D'Amato, the veteran trainer who told him that if he worked hard he would be heavyweight champion. D'Amato, who later became Ty-



FOCAL POINT — With defender Brad McCrimmon (10) about to lower the boom, New York's Pat LaFontaine leaned in to see how well Ron Hestall could cope with his tantalizing shot in Tuesday's first period. The goalie stopped the puck, and Philadelphia stopped the Islanders, 3-2.

SCOREBOARD

Basketball

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

W L Pct GB

Boston 27 14 .659 0

Philadelphia 26 15 .634 1

Washington 25 16 .610 2

New York 24 17 .588 3

Central Division

W L Pct GB

Detroit 27 14 .659 0

Milwaukee 26 15 .634 1

Chicago 25 16 .610 2

Indiana 24 17 .588 3

Cleveland 23 18 .562 4

Western Conference

Midwest Division

W L Pct GB

Dallas 27 14 .659 0

Utah 26 15 .634 1

Houston 25 16 .610 2

Denver 24 17 .588 3

San Antonio 23 18 .562 4

Pacific Division

W L Pct GB

L.A. Lakers 27 14 .659 0

Portland 26 15 .634 1

Phoenix 25 16 .610 2

Seattle 24 17 .588 3

Golden State 23 18 .562 4

Tuesdays Results

W L

Detroit 27 14 .659

Milwaukee 26 15 .634

Chicago 25 16 .610

Indiana 24 17 .588

Cleveland 23 18 .562

Dallas 27 14 .659

Utah 26 15 .634

Houston 25 16 .610

Denver 24 17 .588

San Antonio 23 18 .562

Hockey

National Hockey League Standings

W L T Pts GF GA

Philadelphia 34 18 14 82 228 171

N.Y. Rangers 33 19 13 79 222 193

Washington 32 20 12 76 219 197

Pittsburgh 31 21 11 73 214 203

New York 30 22 10 70 211 208

Adams Division

W L T Pts GF GA

Hartford 29 24 7 65 195 190

Montreal 28 25 6 60 187 191

Boston 28 24 6 61 213 191

Quebec 27 25 6 60 191 205

Buffalo 26 26 6 58 192 212

Campbell Conference

W L T Pts GF GA

Detroit 24 25 5 54 130 190

Minnesota 24 25 5 54 130 190

Toronto 23 26 5 52 218 217

Chicago 21 29 6 50 210 236

St. Louis 20 30 5 45 189 214

Tuesdays Results

W L

N.Y. Rangers 33 19 13

Washington 32 20 12

Pittsburgh 31 21 11

New York 30 22 10

Philadelphia 34 18 14

Hartford 29 24 7

Montreal 28 25 6

Boston 28 24 6

Quebec 27 25 6

Buffalo 26 26 6

Detroit 24 25 5

Minnesota 24 25 5

Toronto 23 26 5

Chicago 21 29 6

St. Louis 20 30 5

Golf

PGA Leaders

Through Feb. 13

Earnings

Tm Money

1. Corey Pavin 3,307,000

2. Paul Azinger 3,150,000

3. Bernhard Langer 3,138,000

4. Mark Calcavecchia 3,125,000

5. Johnny Miller 3,117,000

6. Hal Sutton 3,111,000

7. George Burns 3,106,000

8. Mark O'Meara 3,095,000

9. Payne Stewart 3,085,000

10. Bob Tuohy 3,037,000

SCORING

1. Hal Sutton 3,307,000

2. Bernhard Langer 3,138,000

3. Paul Azinger 3,150,000

4. Mark Calcavecchia 3,125,000

5. Johnny Miller 3,117,000

6. Hal Sutton 3,111,000

7. George Burns 3,106,000

8. Mark O'Meara 3,095,000

9. Payne Stewart 3,085,000

10. Bob Tuohy 3,037,000

GREENS IN REGULATION

1. Bruce Lietzke, 21.5, Scott Simpson, 20.7

2. Tom Watson, 20.4, Richard Zander and Hal Sutton, 20.1, Johnny Miller, 20.0, 5. Lanny Wadkins, 19.7, 6. Curt Bryson, 19.5, 7. Steve Elkington, 19.4, 8. T.C. Chen, 19.3

PUTTS PER GREEN

1. Ken Brown, 17.9, 2. Craig Stadler, 17.9, 3. Ray Floyd, 17.5, 4. Scott Simpson, 17.4, 5. Dan Patey, 17.2, 6. Corey Pavin, 17.2, 7. Brad Fabel, 17.1, 8. Pat McCawley, 17.0, 9. Mark Calcavecchia, 17.0, 10. Payne Stewart, 16.9

PERCENTAGE OF SUB-PAR HOLES

1. Craig Stadler, 34.4, 2. Corey Pavin, 33.7, 3. Brad Fabel, 33.4, 4. Ray Floyd, 33.4, 5. Mark Calcavecchia, 34.7, 6. Curt Bryson, 34.7, 7. Brad Fabel and George Burns, 34.9, 8. Rex Colwell, 34.9, 9. Steve Jones, 34.9

BIRDIES

1. Corey Pavin, 46, 2. Bobby Wadkins and Gene Sorenson, 44, 3. Fred Couples, 43, 4. Mark Calcavecchia and Curtis Stranks, 43, 5. Andy Bean and George Burns, 43, 6. Jay Haas, 43, 7. Bob Tuohy, 44

DETROIT'S ISIAH THOMAS WAS IN FULL FLIGHT TO THE BASKET AND THEN IN FULL CRY WHEN GLEN RIVERS (25) STRIPPED HIM OF THE BALL IN TUESDAY'S LATE GOING. ATLANTA DEFEATED THE PISTONS, 107-103.

Temple Again Promising and Prominent

By John Feinstein

PHILADELPHIA — The die is uncased, the pants cuffs flop over the shoes and the voice is loud. John Chaney is upset, gesturing and demonstrating all at once. Sweat is pouring freely from his

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

forehead. Just what you'd expect from a coach of a top-10 college basketball team in the final moments of a crucial game.

The scoreboard tells the story: St. Joseph's 5, Temple 4. Only 38 minutes left to play.

"It doesn't matter the score or the time," says Chaney's best player, Nate Blackwell. "He sees a mistake, he's gonna go wild about it." Temple is 26-2 and ranked fifth in the nation. It doesn't matter the

Body Check:

Navratilova

Not Sewn Up

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The left shoulder (the one that shows up in so many action shots as she completes her left-handed serve) is covered, but if you don't mind being on the off side, Martina Navratilova's right shoulder is still available. It's been bare since she and Porsche parted company a while back, leaving Computerland, the outfit that owns the rights to her left shoulder, with the only commercial on her whole body.

No part of Navratilova is cheap, of course. As part of a package deal that includes endorsements and personal endorsements, the left shoulder costs Computerland about \$200,000 a year.

A contract involving the less-photographed right shoulder would presumably be less expensive, but not much. Although he won't name names, Peter Johnson, the International Management Group vice president who represents the world's leading female tennis player, says he's been talking with several companies interested in staking out the space.

Once that space is gone, Navratilova will be completely sewn up, because of strict Women's Tennis Association rules.

Except for the logos of the actual clothing, commercial decals are limited to a 2-square-inch space on each sleeve, or, in the case of a player who wears sleeveless or cap-sleeved tops, to a single 2-square-inch space on the shirt front.

Tennis may have come a long way since the days when unblemished whites were de rigueur, but it's still not bowling.

record or the ranking: Chaney sees a mistake, he's going to go wild about it. He didn't get his shot at coaching a Division I team until he was 50. He isn't about to let anything slip past him or his team. Certainly not now.

This is North Philadelphia. This is a city school, coached by a city guy with city players. Like all the Big Five schools, Temple has a great basketball history. But until last Saturday, it had been 25 years since Temple won outright the city series among the Big Five schools (Villanova, St. Joseph's, Penn and La Salle are the others). That was the year Temple made the final four: 26 years passed before it won another national championship tournament game, and it has not been as far as the final 16 since then.

But this is 1987, and Chaney, in his fifth year, has a team that can play with any. Temple lacks depth, but the starting five fits together like a well-crafted puzzle. Blackwell, a paper-thin guard who stands 6-foot-4 (1.93 meters), is the leader, the team's only senior, the man who said over and over again in doubt.

His shorter, bulkier counterpart running mate is Howard Evans. Four years ago, Blackwell was the Philadelphia Public League player of the year. Three years ago, Evans won the same award. Thirty-five years ago, a guard named John Chaney won it. The coach appreciates smart, city-trained guards.

Chaney plays three of them, the third being Mike Vreeswyk, a 6-7 perimeter player and streaky scorer. All are confident shooters from outside the three-point line. In another year, Temple would be a good offensive team. This year, it is an outstanding one.

Blackwell-Evans-Vreeswyk can play the perimeter at both ends of the floor with any three players in the country. But Chaney knows that Tim Perry and Ramon Rivas, his big men, may be the keys to the Owls' chances come March and tournament time.

Neither is a natural scorer, but both have their moments in the key. Perry can post up on anyone and is so quick, at 6-9 and 200 pounds (90.7 kilograms), that he will always get his shot off. Rivas is 6-10 and 260. He seems physically incapable of committing a tough foul. He looks at people and they land in the third row. But he is soft-spoken and shy, with a 3.4 grade-point average in business. He's also learning the rigors of playing serious college basketball.

But he and Perry are the question marks because of consistency and foul trouble. Rivas played the entire game against Rhode Island a week ago and scored 22 points. Two days later, against St. Joseph's, he fouled out after 27 minutes without scoring. Perry's swings are not as pronounced, but he also is capable of going from scoreless to superb.

"It's just a matter of concentration," Perry said. "I know what I can do and what I need to do.

Sometimes I get frustrated because I'm missing easy shots. I have a lot of improving left to do to get to where I want to be as a player."

Players who improve are a Chaney trademark. He came to Temple five years ago after 10 successful years at Cheyney State, where he won a Division II national championship. He took the Temple offer because he's a competitor. "He'll kill you to beat you," said UCLA Coach Walt Hazzard, another Philadelphia Public League player of the year, but a decade younger than Chaney. "We still argue all the time about who could whip who one-on-one."

"Coach Chaney," said Vreeswyk, "is always ready to go."

He's ready to go most mornings at 6. His teams always have practiced then. "It does good things," Chaney said. "It gets them up to go to class. It means they'll be there because they won't be stuck in a late class. And it means we'll have their attention. At that hour of the morning, once you get them up, kids are focused." Chaney's fathom voice is guaranteed to get them awake and keep them attentive.

Temple was 14-15 Chaney's first year and has gone 26-5, 25-6, 25-6 the last three. Now it's a team trying to take the next step — trying to

move in among the elite. "Sometimes I pick up the paper and I look at the rankings and see us in the top five and it's kind of scary," Vreeswyk said. "I mean, how did that happen? You look at it, a couple teams lose and we're right up there second, third, maybe first. First? No? Temple? It is a little scary."

In truth, Temple could be No. 1 right now. The Owls have lost twice — to No. 1 Nevada-Las Vegas on a three-point prayer at the buzzer in November and by three at Kansas in December. The last time Kansas lost at home, buffalo were grazing outside Allen Field House.

Chaney believes in sayings, lots of them. He tells his players to keep the opposition "out of the kitchen" (the low post) because if they get there, "they'll eat your lunch." He wants his own big men "in the garage" — parked down low. And when the game is over, either way, it is time to "turn the page."

More than anything, that may best describe Chaney and Temple these days. It is a school with tradition, but not recently. Now people are beginning to notice; March is coming, and Temple is excited about it. "March is what we want this team to be about," Blackwell said. In 1987, in North Philadelphia, it may be time to turn the page.

SPORTS BRIEFS

WBA Puts Hagler's Title in Jeopardy

NEW YORK (AP) — Marvelous Marvin Hagler could lose the World Boxing Association portion of his undisputed world middleweight title after the WBA's championship committee voted unanimously to recommend that he be stripped of the title.

James Binn, a spokesman for the association, said Tuesday that last week's vote was based on Hagler's failure to fulfill the WBA requirement that he defend his title within six months. His last title defense took place last March, when he defeated John Mugabi.

Hagler will appeal the vote, his attorney said. The appeal will be considered by the WBA's 21-man executive board, Binn said, which will either uphold or reject the committee's recommendation.

Hagler is scheduled to fight former welterweight champion Sugar Ray Leonard April 6 in Las Vegas.

Castle, Bates Head British Cup Team

LONDON (AP) — Andrew Castle and Jeremy Bates head a young British team that will take on Mexico in the opening round of the Davis Cup, officials announced Wednesday.

ART BUCHWALD

The Detectors Are Lying

WASHINGTON—The dream of the Reagan administration was to have everyone in the government take a lie-detector test. The president felt the lie detector was the only way to keep public servants from leaking the government's secrets to the press. It also put the fear of God in those who weren't following the White House game plan.

Alas, the lie detector has fallen on hard times. Since its invention, all the machines have been recalled because they are giving out false signals.

The retired detectors are being collected in a warehouse in Alexandria, Virginia, where they are guarded by Victor Veracini, who is the deputy director of the U.S. Department of Truth and Consequences.

"Why," I asked, "have you recalled so many detectors?"

Victor replied, "They reported everyone attached to the machine is lying. We know for a fact that the people who were involved don't lie, so it must mean the machines are faulty."

"How could the lie detectors have gone so far off?"

"Every time we strapped up one of the major players in the Iran affair, he blew out every fuse in the Senate sitting room. Since the president's men are all Boy Scouts, we had to assume the glitch was in the detector. Let me show you what is going on. I will ask this lie detector a question. 'When did you know we were selling arms to Iran?' Now I will respond to the question with an answer. 'Only af-

ter the Ayatollah Khomeini told me about it in a Tel Aviv discotheque. Do you see where the needle went? Right off the board."

"And the machine wasn't even plugged in," I said.

"That's why we've recalled all the detectors. You can't trust them."

"What are you going to do now that you've brought the detectors back?"

"We've established a course in remedial truth. It helps people involved in Iran to realize they have options. They can tell the truth, they can stick with their stories or they can choose the boring way out by taking the Fifth Amendment."

"I didn't know with the budget cuts the government could afford a remedial truth course."

"We established it for people who are up to their hips in Iran and contra operations, but are also interested in protecting the president."

"Can the lie-detecting machines distinguish between those who are lying and those who are just interested in telling the truth to save the country?"

"We're very suspicious of people who use lie detectors to save the country."

"Even the CIA can't be trusted," Victor showed me a copy of The Washington Post. "Look at this. The CIA is re-examining whether the agency's covert operations in Nicaragua violated congressional bans against giving the contra military aid. This part may interest you. The first thing the new acting director of the CIA, Robert M. Gates, did since he took office was to question testimony regarding contra operations everyone can testify over again and change his testimony."

"Are we to assume that because of Iran the lie detector is no longer held in as high regard as it was before?"

"The White House has only one goal in all these Iran-contra hearings."

"Which is?"

"To see that everyone involved in this dreadful mistake can once again look at himself in the mirror and not be ashamed."



Buchwald



By Ruth E. Gruber

ROME—"Oh, my dear," sighed Millicent Fenwick, looking across her big brown desk. "I am so looking forward to a Sabbath."

She fixed luminous eyes on a snapshot of a tree-shaded, white frame house, propped on the desk against an African carving of a woman's head, and reached for the pipe that has become one of her trademarks.

"I'm going to stay home," she said. "Home? Patricia, politician, social activist, diplomat and model for the Doonesbury character Lady Davenport, Fenwick is going home to the big house in Bernardsville, New Jersey, in late February."

Fenwick—who will turn 77 on Feb. 25—is retiring after nearly four years as the first U.S. ambassador to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, and returning to private life.

Recently, she took time to reflect on her 50 years in the public eye. "The stages of my life," she called them, include four terms in Congress, various state and local posts in New Jersey, 14 years as an editor at Vogue magazine and a continuing activism on civil rights and other issues such as conservation and prison reform.

In her office in the U.S. Embassy Annex near Via Veneto, she spoke of feminism, injustice, the dignity of the individual and "the human family," punctuating her remarks with verbal exclamation points: "Get it? See? See what I mean?"

She dates the political aspect of her life back to the mid-1930s.

"Hitler drew my attention to the powers and dangers of government," she said. "How could it be that citizens of that

A Stateswoman Goes Home

'If we know of an injustice and we say nothing, we've become accomplices.'

—Millicent Fenwick



highly literate and gifted country—music, science, philosophy, scholarship—how did they fall for that? It terrified and fascinated me."

She quoted Woodrow Wilson—"a man from New Jersey"—in enunciating one of her creeds: "The business of government is justice." And she listed what she looks for in politics. "I look for character in a human being first. The second thing is common sense. And then along comes intelligence—it's great if you can get that, too."

Another thing she looks for is "heart."

"After work, after hours—that's what makes it go, dear," she said, describing a black self-help group in Newark that she has been working with since 1951, and development programs such as the Peace Corps. "Sure the idea may be great, but if you're going to deal with a human being, there has got to be a little heart in it."

She stressed, "Success is not the point. Effort is. What are you trying to do? How hard are you trying to do it? How much of your time and energy and zeal goes into it? That's the measure of a human being, not success. It's been a great consolation because so many of my things have fallen to the ground."

Nonetheless, she is a realist, particularly in respect to human behavior, in and out of politics.

"Using things for your own ends—that's classic," she said. "It happens right now in the Congress of the United States. In about 1940, I think, I found exactly the same proposition—and I don't care if you're talking about a group of financial directors or people who repair electrical appliances. You find the same thing. The

proportion of people who are altruistic, determined to really not take advantage of the perks of office or who are really interested in the goal—it's the same everywhere."

"Then you have a bunch at the bottom of the heap who are just using it for what will benefit number one—who will say anything because that's what's popular with the higher-ups on the ladder he wants to climb. You know that's true."

The daughter of President Calvin Coolidge's ambassador to Spain, she attended Columbia University and the New School for Social Research after dropping out of the fashionable Fowling School for Girls. She has been married and divorced, has run a dairy farm and worked for Vogue before being elected to public office. She was 64 when she was elected as a Republican to her first term in Congress in 1974.

"I honestly believe that women are human beings. People. Part of the family," she said. "It's true that there's less corruption, perhaps, among women in politics than it's been proved among men—but that's because they don't have the power. Who in their right mind is going to bother to bribe somebody who hasn't got any power? Women are not a race apart. Put them in the same positions and you get the same percentage of wonderful high-minded, and of career-oriented ladder climbers."

Fenwick is a committed supporter of the United Nations system, seeing it as essential in a world where, she said, the most important development in her half-century of public life has been the revolution in communications—comparable, she said, to the industrial revolution.

Though she supports the Reagan administration's efforts to change UN policy, she said, "I worry about UN busting because I'm so afraid of isolationism. I don't want to increase isolationism in the United States by anything I say or do or write."

She said she often remembered what a U.S. representative once told the United Nations: "If we know of an injustice and we say nothing, it is as though we condoned it."

"I go further," she said. "I say we've become accomplices."

Reflecting on her life, she told of how, during a political campaign, a reporter said to her, "My God, Mrs. Fenwick, this campaigning is terrible. The thing I don't understand is that you seem to enjoy it."

"He got in his car, and I watched his red light descending the driveway," she recalled. "It was a beautiful starry October night and I thought, do I enjoy it? And if so, why? And the answer is, yes, I do enjoy it. And why? It's comforting."

"We're all in this together," she added. "It's human family, and of course there are different colors and different ways of dressing and slightly different speech, but you find the same thing [everywhere], and that is what is so extraordinary. I've been in six countries of Africa and I have many friends among the African and Asian colleagues here." She added: "It's the same thing, dear. There's no difference at all. And that's what's so comforting."

Ruth E. Gruber, a former correspondent for United Press International in Eastern Europe, lives in Italy.

PEOPLE

A Missing Millionaire Finally Comes Forward

A 20-year-old college student from Brooklyn finally stepped forward Tuesday, shyly and almost fearfully, to become a millionaire. Three-and-a-half months after winning a Loto 48 prize, Melaine Richards, a student at Baruch College, emerged to claim her prize—\$12 million, to be paid in 20 annual installments. During most of that time, after watching the drawing Nov. 8 on television, she kept the winning ticket in a household safe and shared the secret only with three members of her family. "I was just too excited," she said, explaining the delay. "I just wanted to sit back and relax and take it in stride." Richards, who was born in Birmingham, England, and reared in Jamaica, said she had planned to come forward in January, but came down with chicken pox.

One of the longest-running debates in literary history has been over the identity of the "Mr. W.H." to whom Shakespeare's sonnets were dedicated in 1609. But Donald Foster, an assistant professor of English at the University of Virginia, is virtually certain that "W.H." is simply a misprint—perhaps the most well-known typographical error in the history of world literature, and should have been Shakespeare's own initials. Foster's theory has been suggested before, but many scholars who have read his article in the Publication of the Modern Language Association, think his arguments are more tightly reasoned than earlier ones.

Michelle Renee Rayer has become the third consecutive Texan to be crowned Miss USA. The 21-year-old blue-eyed brunette from Keller was crowned by Miss USA 1986, Charly Fitchner of Dallas in the televised pageant Tuesday.

Audiences fled the police state of "America" for the comedy of "Police Academy" on the second night of the controversial ABC miniseries. National figures from the A.C. Nielsen Co. showed part two of "America," starring Kris Kristofferson, getting a 31 percent share of the audience on Monday night, a significant drop from the 38 percent of the opening night episode Sunday. NBC's Monday movie, "Police Academy," got 27 percent.

A WORLD OF JOB OPPORTUNITIES

AWAIT YOU INSIDE TODAY'S PAGE 7

READ OUR INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

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SOCIETE THEATRE DE LA DEFENSE

PROBET'S THE LATEST American restaurant in Paris.

QUANA USA VOYAGES

FEELING LOW? - leaving problems?

ALCOHOLIC ANONYMOUS

MOVING

ALLIED

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NICE: COMPAGNIE GENERALE

FRANCOIS: 21 35 72

DIJON: 25 50 06

LYONS: 44 50 02

MUNICH: 33 20 88

LONDON: 953 34 36

BERLIN: 484 64 11

BRUSSELS: 556 75 53

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REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

PARIS & SUBURBS

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